

## Italy takes action against Libya

ROME (AP) — Italy, lining up with its European Community (EC) partners in actions against Libya, announced on Saturday that it would reduce the number of Libyan diplomats and restrict their travels within Italy. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry told the AP that the move was "an act of coordination" with policies adopted at recent meetings of EC nations in The Hague and Luxembourg. The measure will cut by 10 the total number of Libyan diplomats in Italy, currently estimated at about 40, the spokesman said. In addition, Libyan diplomats would have to receive special permission for travelling outside of the province in which they live, he added. A Foreign Ministry statement said Italy was also "studying" the possibility of reducing its several dozen diplomatic personnel in Libya.

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## Ministers brief Cabinet

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Saturday heard a briefing by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri on contacts underway among Arab countries for holding an Arab summit conference. The Cabinet also heard a report by Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan on the outcome of his visit to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries to discuss conditions of Jordanians employed there, in preparation for the second Jordanian expatriates conference due to be held in Amman this summer. The Cabinet discussed a number of other topics and took decisions.

## Khreis named ambassador to Syria

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing the appointment of Mr. Ali Khreis as Jordan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Syria. Before his appointment in this post Mr. Khreis served as president of the Civil Service Commission.

## Assad to visit Yugoslavia this month

DAMASCUS (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad is to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia later this month at the invitation of the Yugoslav government, the Syrian news agency reported Saturday. The report did not disclose further details. Mr. Assad last visited Yugoslavia in 1980 where he took part in the funeral of the late President Josip Broz Tito.

## Syria warns U.S. against attack

DAMASCUS (R) — Damascus Radio warned Washington on Saturday that any attack on Syria would cost the United States a very high price. "Syria will not be intimidated by threats of aggression, whether they come from Washington direct or via Tel Aviv rulers... it is determined to defend itself efficiently and by all available means," the radio said. (Syria to get MIG-29s, page 2). The radio was responding to a suggestion by President Ronald Reagan that Syria and Iran might be attacked if Washington determined they were involved in "terrorist" acts.

## Founder of SOS villages dies

INNSBRUCK, Austria (AP) — Hermann Gmeiner, whose SOS Children's Villages became homes to thousands of orphans throughout the world, died of cancer on Saturday, doctors said. He was 66. Mr. Gmeiner's first children's village was created in the Tyrolean village of Imst in 1949.

## Marcos-Tanaka deals reported

MANILA (R) — Deposed President Ferdinand Marcos gave donations to former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in exchange for commissions from Japanese firms doing business in the Philippines, a Manila newspaper said Saturday.

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# Most Arab leaders expected to attend Fez summit on Saturday

ABAT (R) — Most Arab states have agreed to hold a special summit, expected to take place in Fez, Morocco, next Saturday, to discuss U.S. bombing raids against Libya, informed Moroccan sources said on Saturday.

After consultations among the 21 Arab League members the agenda has been broadened to include all Arab questions, including the five-year-old war between Iran and Iraq, they said. In Tunis, Arab diplomatic sources said Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, who has sought Arab support against Western attempts to isolate him diplomatically, had amended his initial request that the summit deal only with the U.S. raids on Tripoli and Benghazi. Arab sources in Tunis and Rabat said countries that did not see eye-to-eye with Tripoli said the U.S. attack on Libya on April 15 was not the only aggression against the Arab Nation. Iraq and other Gulf countries also hoped to trade support for Tripoli for a more neutral attitude to the Iran-Iraq war by Libya, which with Syria supports Iran, they said. Saudi Arabia proposed as a compromise that the summit should discuss "aggressions against the Arab Nation, including the

recent attacks against Libya," the sources said. Algiers or the North Yemeni capital Sanaa were suggested earlier as a venue. Morocco's King Hassan, who has chaired several summits including the last regular one in Fez in 1982, proposed next Monday as the date but the sources said the notice was too short. The meeting is likely to issue a strong condemnation of the United States for its attack on Libya but the thorniest problem is expected to be the attitude of the Arab World to the Gulf war, they said. King Hassan is expected to remind participants that the U.S.-Libya crisis should not overshadow the Palestinian question which is at the heart of the Middle East conflict and the main reason for guerrilla violence. The summit is expected to condemn terrorism, already denounced at an extraordinary summit in the Moroccan city of Casablanca last August which was boycotted by five Arab countries including Libya. Arab foreign ministers will hold a preparatory meeting in Fez on Tuesday or Wednesday and, if all goes well, Arab heads of state are expected to start arriving in the central Moroccan city on Friday, the sources said. Meanwhile, Kuwait's Al Qabas newspaper called on Saturday for the formation of an Arab rapid deployment force to defend Arab states against outside attack. "The force should be well-equipped and well-trained and should be able to act quickly — without an Arab summit decision — in defence of any Arab territory subject to foreign aggression," it said in an editorial. "The force will only need an administrative order to enable it to carry out its duties and should not take part in any inter-Arab dispute," it added. Kuwait and the other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council — Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates — agreed in 1984 to form a joint force to defend themselves against outside intervention, amid concern over a possible spillover of the Iran-Iraq war. Arab states are signatories to an Arab League Joint Defence Pact which, although never implemented, says that any attack on an Arab country is an attack against them all.

## Lyons police seek link in American Express attack and Briton's killing

LYONS, France (Agencies) — Police were seeking possible links between an explosion that ravaged the American Express offices at dawn on Saturday and the murder less than 24 hours earlier of an American company's managing director. They said it was possible the bomb and subsequent fire which destroyed the 6th floor of the building housing American Express may have been designed to persuade investigators that Friday's killing of Kenneth Marston, British executive of Black and Decker, was politically motivated. No-one has claimed responsibility for the bomb, planted near the lift on the sixth floor of the seven-storey building. Another U.S. company, Control Data, also had its offices on the sixth floor. Police found freshly painted graffiti in the basement saying: "Black and Decker, Control Data, American Express, U.S. go home." Responsibility for Mr. Marston's murder was claimed on Friday in a badly-tape-recorded message to news agencies in Lyons by what appeared to be an Arab organisation. "We will destroy all American and English imperialist interests in the world, wherever they are," the message said. Police said it was too soon to say if the claim was genuine. They were investigating possible criminal as well as political motives behind the assassination. They said the murder may have been the setting of a score following the prosecution by the power-tool company Black and Decker of a Lyons man accused of stealing some 10 million francs (\$1.4 million) worth of equipment from the firm last year.

The American Express bombing may have been carried out by Mr. Marston's assassins trying to link the murder to recent attacks against American and British targets in Europe, police said. American and British organisations around Europe have been on the alert for attacks following U.S. bombing raids on Libya last week. France announced on Friday it would cut back the number of Libyan diplomats in the country and sharply restrict the movement of those remaining. The move follows an agreement reached by European Community (EC) foreign ministers in Luxembourg last week. There were no immediate details on how many of the fewer than

## Pakradouni proposes immediate ceasefire

BEIRUT (R) — A rightist militia leader has proposed an immediate ceasefire in all areas of Lebanon controlled by various Lebanese factions. "I suggest an immediate ceasefire on all fronts and the deployment of Lebanese observers on all lines," Karim Pakradouni, vice-president of the mainly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia's executive committee, said in a television interview late Friday. Mr. Pakradouni, speaking on the rightist militia's television station, said the militia was also preparing a new peace plan "based on Lebanese political dialogue."

About 10 people have been killed in artillery and rocket exchanges between militias in Beirut in the past week, with crossings between the east and west of the capital closed for most of the week. Political moves to end Lebanon's 11-year civil war have been deadlocked since December, when a Syrian-backed pact between the main militias collapsed. The accord, signed by then "Lebanese Forces" chief Elie Hobeika, and Nabih Berri and Walid Jumblatt, heads of the Shiite Amal and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militias, would have given more political power to the Muslim majority.

## Bomb explodes at British bank in western Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — A bomb ripped through the British Bank of the Middle East in west Beirut before dawn Saturday. Police said there was extensive material damage, but no casualties. The Voice of Lebanon radio station said it received a call from an anonymous man who claimed responsibility of the blast for a hit-heard of organisation called "Group 219 F.A." A news editor at radio of President Amin Gemayel's Falange Party in east Beirut told the Associated Press the caller spoke Lebanese-accented Arabic. "We declare responsibility of the Group 219 F.A. for bombing the British Bank of the Middle East," the caller said. He did not

elaborate, the radio reported. Another caller said in a statement to an international news agency in Beirut that the explosion at the bank on Hamra Street was in retaliation "for the British connivance with the American enemy." The caller also warned "military sides in west Beirut against claiming responsibility for operations that are not theirs, like the shelling of the British ambassador's residence..." The residence in west Beirut was hit by rocket-propelled grenades on April 17, and an anonymous telephone caller said "The organisation of Muslim Martyrs" was responsible. There were no casualties.

## Top officials attend funeral of Madrid explosion victims

MADRID (AP) — Top state security officials on Saturday attended a funeral service for five Civil Guards killed when their vehicle was destroyed by a bomb believed set off by Basque separatists. The service was held at the headquarters of the Civil Guard in Madrid as police tried to track down members of the Basque separatist organisation ETA's "Spain commando," whom they suspect in the attack. No group has claimed responsibility for the Friday attack. Among the top officials at the service was Interior Minister Jose

Barrionuevo. Civil Guard Commander Lieutenant-General Jose Antonio Saez de Santamaria and representatives from the embassies of Italy, West Germany and the United States. After the service, a group of extreme rightists shouted slogans against Basque separatists and the government of socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. ETA seeks independence from Spain for the three-province northern Basque region and has claimed responsibility for the deaths of more than 350 military and police officers since taking up arms in 1968.



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor and senior officials bid farewell to the Grand Duke Jean and Duchess Josephine-Charlotte of Luxembourg who ended a state visit to Jordan on Saturday (Petra photos)



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## Luxembourg Duke and Duchess leave after state visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Grand Duke Jean and Duchess Josephine-Charlotte of Luxembourg left Jordan on Saturday at the end of a four-day state visit to the Kingdom at the invitation of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor. The Duke and Duchess flew out from Amman where they wound up the visit. The King and Queen saw off the distinguished guests in a farewell ceremony attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and his wife, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Princess Maj-

id and senior officials from Ma'an Governorate and government departments in Amman. During their visit to Jordan, the Duke and Duchess toured archaeological and touristic sites. The King and Duke held talks on issues of mutual concern to Jordan and the Grand Duchy. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan briefed the Duke on the programmes and activities of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). The Crown Prince and the Duke also discussed cooperation in various fields between Jordan and the European Community (EC) of which Luxembourg is a member.

Queen Noor accompanied the Duchess to a visit to the Jordan SOS Childrens Village on the outskirts of Amman on Thursday. The Queen and the Duchess also visited the Folklore Museum and the Roman Amphitheatre in downtown Amman. On their way to Amman on Friday, the Duke and Duchess paid a visit to the ancient Nabataean city of Petra. Earlier they visited the

Greco-Roman ruins at Petra. The visit of the Duke and Duchess to Jordan was in return to one by the King and Queen to Luxembourg in late 1985. During the visit the King held talks with senior EC officials based in Luxembourg and addressed the Grand Duchy's parliament. The focus of the King's talks with EC officials and the foreign minister of Luxembourg was efforts to arrive at a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem.

## Al al Bait conference ends with Crown Prince outlining foundation's achievements and goals

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The fifth annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bait Foundation) concluded its meetings on Saturday with an address by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan outlining the conference's achievements and goals. Describing the conference as successful, the Crown Prince said the discussions brought the foundation's first medium-term plan to a fruitful conclusion. Results of research and studies conducted in the plan will be printed by 1987, the Crown Prince said. The participants of the conference, the Crown Prince said,

were also briefed on the progress of work on an "Islamic culture encyclopaedia," for which the list of topics and printing plan have been laid down. The Crown Prince also said 10 volumes of research papers were issued as part of a comprehensive index on the Arab-Islamic culture. The index sheds light on Arab-Islamic manuscripts. The academy is due to start implementing its second plan, which comprises a project on social and economic development in Islam, an Islamic demographic study, and the completion of a comprehensive index for Islamic architecture, the Crown Prince told the participants, who included clergymen and scholars from the

Arab and Islamic worlds and foreign countries. The Crown Prince said the academy, in cooperation with Cambridge University, has been issuing "Index Islamicus." The foundation also prepared a study on Arab Islamic education, and organised a seminar on contemporary social and economic situation and changing images in the Islamic World, and carried out other activities in cooperation with various Arab, regional and international organisations. "We all have to exert all possible efforts to contribute to the welfare of humanity as the Islamic heritage is one of global dimension and our comprehensive culture has once led humanity to

prosperity at a time when other cultures were in a decline," Prince Hassan said. The morning session of the conference on Saturday focused a study on Shura (Islamic consultations). The session was opened by Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Abdul Hamid Sa'ad who submitted a working paper on treatment of non-Muslims in Islam. The deliberations were followed by a documentary on the drought of Sudan. At the end of the conference, the Crown Prince sent a cable of appreciation on behalf of par-

(Continued on page 5)

## U.S. urging nationals to quit Sanaa after attack

SANAA (R) — The United States is urging its nationals to leave the North Yemeni capital of Sanaa, where a U.S. embassy employee was shot and wounded on Friday, informed sources said Saturday. Embassy officials could not be contacted to confirm the report, and it was not immediately known how many Americans were in Sanaa. The sources said the recommendation applied to all non-essential personnel, including some embassy staff, but did not include Americans working outside the capital. The U.S. firm Yemen Hunt Oil operates an oilfield at Marh, some 250 kilometres northwest of Sanaa, where a 10,000 barrels per day refinery was opened earlier this year. The reported evacuation call follows the shooting of embassy communications official Arthur Pollock, 41, from Bakersfield, California, who was hit in the head

and shoulder as he drove home from church. North Yemen, apparently seeking to safeguard improving ties with the United States, described the shooting as an isolated incident with no serious implications. An Interior Ministry spokesman, quoted by the official SABA news agency, said Yemeni authorities were working to trace the gunman and bring him to trial. "This is an isolated incident and will have no dangerous effects," he said. Some Americans were evacuated from Sanaa last week after a communications officer at the U.S. embassy in Khartoum was shot and wounded a few hours after U.S. warplanes bombed Libya. There has been no claim of responsibility for the Sanaa shooting, the latest in a string of attacks against American nationals and property since the U.S. air raids on Libya.

## Iraq reports raid on ship; U.S. decries Iranian torture

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes raided an unidentified ship near Iran's coast on Saturday, but Gulf-based shipping executives could not confirm the attack. An unidentified military spokesman was quoted by Baghdad Radio as saying that Iraqi warplanes raided a "large maritime target" at 8:45 a.m., scoring "effective and accurate hits." In Washington meanwhile, the State Department has expressed concern about reports of Iranian torture of Iraqi prisoners of war and called for International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) access to the PoW camps. The Washington Times newspaper described incidents of torture based on an interview with a former Iraqi soldier at the Iraqi embassy. "We are concerned by reports, including this report, by Iraqi prisoners of war, of abuse while in Iranian custody," State Dep-

artment spokesman Charles Redman said. "We urge Iran to grant the ICRC full access to the camps holding Iraqi PoWs," he said. The Washington Times quoted former Iraqi soldier Yonah Yusef Mansour as saying that he had been clubbed, that his friends were suspended by their feet and beaten unconscious and Iranian militia had opened fire on prisoners in a prison yard, killing 63. Iran on Saturday dismissed as propaganda the U.S. statement. The national Iranian news agency IRNA quoted an Iranian war information headquarters spokesman as saying the U.S. statement was mere propaganda and evidence of U.S. support for Iraq in the Gulf war. In another incident the Iranian navy said on Saturday it briefly stopped a U.S. merchant vessel in

(Continued on page 5)

## Sudanese assembly gives 10 days more to military

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's new parliament, the first to be democratically elected in almost two decades, held its first session on Saturday. Its first legislative act was to give the country's interim military rulers 10 more days in power until a proposed national unity government can be formed. Thousands of people took to the streets in celebration. Jubilant crowds carried banners welcoming democracy and condemning the one-party rule of President Jaafar Numeiri, ousted last April by a military coup. The parliamentary session, to which foreign diplomats and senior army officers were invited, was held in a new Roman-style complex on the west bank of the Nile in Khartoum's twin city of Omdurman. Some 2,000 people surrounded the building to watch politicians arrive. Security appeared relaxed,

The procedures began with members of the 301-seat assembly taking an oath to work for the interests of Sudan and adhere to the constitution. General Abdul Rahman Swaraddah, who led last April's coup, then read to the chamber two resolutions stipulating the dissolution of the Transitional Military Council (TMC) and the non-party council of ministers with immediate effect. The motion to extend the mandate of the two councils until May 6 was tabled by a member of the Al Umma Party, whose 99 seats in the chamber make it the biggest single political group. The motion was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Parliament then adjourned until May 6, by which time a government and a five-man supreme council to act as head of state should be in place.

## Kohl defends Waldheim and accuses his critics of arrogance

VIENNA (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Saturday strongly defended Austrian former U.N. chief Kurt Waldheim and accused critics of his wartime past of arrogance. Dr. Kohl told Austrian state radio that he had been shocked by accusations against his "old personal friend" Waldheim, who is a candidate for the May 4 Austrian presidential election. Dr. Kohl said he was speaking in his personal capacity and stressed he had no wish to interfere in the internal election campaign in the neighbouring state. But he made his comments while attending a meeting in Salzburg with Dr. Waldheim and leaders of the Austrian People's Party (OeVP), which is backing Dr. Waldheim and has close relations with Dr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU). Dr. Waldheim, U.N. secretary-general from 1972 to 1982, has denied accusations by

the World Jewish Congress and others of trying to "cover up" his years as an officer with Hitler's World War II army. "I have known Kurt Waldheim for many years. I have seen his work for Austria, for Europe and in his important role in New York and, I may say, for the civilised world. He is a great patriot," Dr. Kohl said. Dr. Waldheim came from a generation that had suffered the ups and downs in Europe this century, he said. "Many of those who make accusations about him today come from a later generation... who experienced the war years as children." "I sense an arrogance of the late-born, which I find hard to bear," he said. The German chancellor said the office of Austrian president was one that should promote conciliation. It was important that achievements of opponent should be respected in the election

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## French troops reportedly to quit U.N. ceasefire observer force

BEIRUT (Agencies) — French soldiers in a United Nations' ceasefire observer force are to be withdrawn from Lebanon shortly, a Western diplomatic source said Saturday.

The 14 observers serving with the multinational U.N. Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO) in Beirut and South Lebanon would leave in coming weeks, the source said.

The move comes less than a month after Paris withdrew a 45-man French ceasefire observer force from Beirut, saying the situation in Lebanon made its job impossible.

"The latest decision appears to come from (U.N. headquarters in) New York, not Paris," the source said. "There are clearly fears for the safety of English and French U.N. personnel."

Lebanese kidnappers say they have killed three British kidnap victims and a kidnapped American in retaliation for the British-backed U.S. air strike on Libya. One of the Britons, Alec Collett, was a journalist working for a U.N. relief body.

A UNTSO spokesman said the organisation would make a statement on operations in Lebanon shortly, but declined to comment further.

The organisation, which has 19 staff in Beirut and 84 on the Lebanon-Israel border, also stations observers on the Golan Heights between Syria and Israel. France also provides 600 soldiers for the nine-nation peacekeeping U.N. Interim Force in South Lebanon (UNIFIL).

In Damascus, meanwhile, Norway's Deputy Foreign Minister, Thorbjørn Frydnes, began talks with Syrian officials on Norway's role in UNIFIL, the official Syrian News Agency (SANA) reported.

Norway has expressed growing disquiet that the 5,700-strong UNIFIL force, established in 1978 after Israel invaded Lebanon, cannot carry out its mandate and has complained that Norway's

857-member contingent is harassed by Israeli-backed forces.

Mr. Frydnes will also have similar talks with officials in Jordan, Israel, Lebanon and Egypt and will visit the Norwegian UNIFIL headquarters in South Lebanon.

In Oslo, a Foreign Ministry spokesman told Reuters Mr. Frydnes' impressions would be important in an evaluation of Norway's commitment to UNIFIL.

UNIFIL's mandate, renewed every six months since it began, was renewed earlier this month for only three months after several members complained that conditions in South Lebanon made it impossible to carry out peacekeeping work.

Meanwhile U.N. Assistant Secretary-General Marianne Goulding arrived Saturday for talks with Lebanese officials on the future of the U.N. peacekeeping force in South Lebanon.

Mr. Goulding went straight from the airport to a meeting with Lebanon's Justice Minister Nabih Berri, who heads the mainstream Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia and

doubles as state minister for South Lebanon.

Mr. Goulding is due to cross Beirut's dividing "green line" afterwards for a working lunch with Falangist President Amin Gemayel at his government palace in suburban Baabda, eight kilometres east of the capital.

Administration officials said Mr. Goulding's visit was linked to the U.N. Security Council resolution of April 17, which extended the mandate of the UNIFIL for three months instead of six.

That was the first time UNIFIL's mandate was shortened since the nine-nation 5,500 peacekeeping force was deployed in South Lebanon in 1978.

Israel maintained a self-designated "security zone" along the 100-kilometre border when it withdrew the bulk of its occupation army last June, three years after it invaded Lebanon to drive out Palestinian commandos.

UNIFIL's mandate calls for its deployment from the Litani River to the Lebanese-Israeli international boundary.

## Qadhafi's power base 'not yet eroded'

LONDON (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi appears to have been shocked by European sanctions against his government, but there is no clear sign that his power base has been eroded by those moves or by the U.S. air raids, British diplomatic sources have said.

The sources, reporting assessments by British and other European specialists on the Arab World, said they have no evidence of a coup attempt against Col. Qadhafi, although parts of the army "might have shown some nervousness" since the April 15 U.S. attacks on Tripoli and Benghazi.

Western journalists witnessed shooting in Tripoli a day after the raids and it was never fully explained.

Col. Qadhafi has made no public appearances since the raids, although he has been shown on television several times.

The diplomatic sources, who would not be further identified, speculated that Col. Qadhafi has pulled into the background of his collective leadership, letting others be more in evidence.

They suggested Col. Qadhafi was pushing his lieutenants forward, possibly to take the blame for failing to defend the country against the air raids. Meanwhile, he remains secluded.

"This may be a bit of theatre," one source said. "Qadhafi, as he has done sometimes in the past, may well appear soon, like a phoenix rising from the ashes to start life again."

The sources said their impression was the Libyan leadership "had an unpleasant shock" following moves this week by the main Western European countries to unite on a programme aimed at stemming "Libyan-backed terrorism."

The 12-nation common market decided, among other moves, to sharply trim the number of Libyan diplomats in their countries, to create a security information exchange pool among themselves and the United States, to tighten visa requirements for Libyans, and to halt cut-price sales of surplus butter and possibly other foodstuffs to Libya.

The British sources said private reaction among Britain's many Arab friends to its support of the U.S. air raids "has been curiously divided."

The reaction has generally been muted, the sources said, and none of the Arab states "has thrown up its hands in horror" in diplomatic exchanges with London.

However Arab countries stress the importance of Britain doing its best to get the stalled Middle East peace process moving again to ease the negative reaction there has been following the air raids and diplomatic sanctions.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was said to be fully conscious that anti-Libyan action is not enough to get to the root of Middle East "terrorism," and that the long-running Arab-Israeli dispute must not be left to fester.

## Aburezk slams Kennedy rejection of \$100 campaign contribution

By Ronald J. Ostrow and Robert Shogan  
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — In late 1979, in the midst of the Iran hostage crisis and Edward M. Kennedy's struggle to wrest the Democratic presidential nomination from Jimmy Carter, the Massachusetts senator dispatched former Senator James Aburezk on a secret trip to Tehran to gain the release of the 52 Americans held there.

"I risked my life and my career," Mr. Aburezk said Monday as he disclosed the unsuccessful mission made in December 1979, at a time when Sen. Kennedy's effort to reach the White House was suffering severely because of the hostage crisis. Mr. Kennedy confirmed the account through a spokesman.

The episode was disclosed for the first time by Mr. Aburezk in a letter chiding Joseph P. Kennedy II, the son of the late Robert F. Kennedy, for returning a \$100 contribution from Mr. Aburezk to the younger Mr. Kennedy's campaign for Congress in Massachusetts.

A spokesman for Joseph Kennedy said the contribution was sent back by an aide who believed that it might be too controversial because Mr. Aburezk, who is of Lebanese descent, is chairman of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, which takes a sympathetic view of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Ironically, it was Mr. Aburezk's Arab background and ties to the Muslim community that led to his being asked to undertake the 1979 trip to Tehran by three associates of Edward Kennedy: John Culver, then the Democratic senator from Iowa; Theodore C. Sorenson, a former aide to President John F. Kennedy; and Jan H. Kalicki, a foreign policy aide to Sen. Kennedy.

At the time, Mr. Aburezk recalled in a phone interview, Sen. Kennedy's attempt to unseat President Carter was in deep trouble, in part because the nation had rallied around Mr. Carter in the early weeks of the hostage crisis. To make matters worse for Mr. Kennedy, he had been accused by Carter administration officials of endangering the lives of the hostages by denouncing the former Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

"He had just finished making a statement about the Shah being a jerk," Mr. Aburezk said.

Mr. Aburezk, who had come to know Mr. Kennedy well through their work on the Senate Judiciary Committee, said he did not ask to speak directly to Mr. Kennedy. "It was better to give him an element of deniability," he said.

Accepting only his air fare as compensation, Mr. Aburezk said he spent "a few days" in Tehran, where he met with Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, then the foreign minister. Mr. Ghotbzadeh, according to Mr. Aburezk, said: "We're going to have to try" to release the prisoners. Kennedy is a good man."

But the trip failed because Mr. Aburezk said, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was not ready to release the prisoners. The hostages were not freed until President Ronald Reagan was inaugurated for his first term, on Jan. 20, 1981.

In a letter to Joseph Kennedy, which he released Monday in Washington, Mr. Aburezk wrote: "I think you know that I ran, and won as a delegate for your father in 1968. I have supported your uncle each time they have sought national office primarily because of their courage — and that of your father's — in facing tough and controversial issues."

In a statement issued in Boston, Joseph Kennedy apologized for the return of Mr. Aburezk's \$100 check and added: "In this instance I see a clear difference between Senator Aburezk's personal contribution and some of his political beliefs." He added that if Mr. Aburezk were willing to resubmit his contribution, "I'd be quite honoured to accept."

Mr. Christophides said a U.N. international conference would mean the involvement of the Soviet Union, a permanent member of the Security Council. This would probably be vetoed by the United States, he admitted.

Moscow proposed such a conference last January.



James Aburezk

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## Cyprus calls for new peace process

WASHINGTON (R) — A top Cypriot official has urged U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to call an international conference on achieving peace between Greeks and Turks on the divided island of Cyprus.

Education Minister Andreas Christophides, in the United States as a special envoy for Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou to revive his country's peace process, held talks with Reagan administration officials.

Mr. Christophides told reporters Friday a draft agreement for reunifying Cyprus proposed by Mr. Perez de Cuellar last March

should be set aside because it focused too heavily on the constitutional aspects of a new federal system.

Instead, a new procedure should be started to deal with the key issue facing the country — the presence in the Turkish section of Cyprus of 35,000 troops, he said.

"We want a solution to the Cyprus problem... a solution means that occupation should be terminated," he added. Turkish troops have occupied 40 per cent of Cyprus since 1974.

Mr. Christophides acknowledged most international press reports blamed Cyprus for

the breakdown of negotiations arranged by Mr. Perez de Cuellar with the Turkish Cypriots.

But he said the Turkish Cypriots, not the Greek Cypriots, were the stumbling block.

"We're trying to increase the cost on Turkey and everybody else who doesn't want a solution," he said of his mission.

Mr. Christophides said a U.N. international conference would mean the involvement of the Soviet Union, a permanent member of the Security Council. This would probably be vetoed by the United States, he admitted.

Moscow proposed such a conference last January.

## Former Turkish premier condemns U.S. raid

ANKARA (R) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit made a public return to politics Saturday with a call on the Libyan envoy here and an attack on the April 15 U.S. air raids on Libya as ruthless.

In brief remarks with reporters present, Mr. Ecevit told the head of the Libyan mission, Mohammed Abdul Malik, that "I wanted to express my sorrow because of this ruthless (U.S.) attack."

In a written statement later, he accused the United States of using state terror and said it had aroused a wave of sympathy for Libya.

"If Libya can make use of this atmosphere by peaceful means, it can overcome many obstacles and

leave the United States to face world public opinion with the responsibility for international terrorism," he said.

Mr. Ecevit and his arch-rival Suleyman Demirel alternated in the premiership during the 1970s up to the 1980 military coup.

Both were banned from party politics until 1992 for their alleged part in turmoil that wracked Turkey at the time, but a change in the law this month allows them to speak in public.

Diplomats said Mr. Ecevit apparently chose this moment to reappear after sensing a strong anti-U.S. feeling in the country following the raids on Libya.

Mr. Ecevit is credited with pro-

moting Turkey's ties with the Arab World after he first became prime minister in 1974 as a balance to its membership in the Atlantic alliance.

When Turkish forces invaded Cyprus that year after a short-lived Greek-backed coup, Libya sent Mr. Ecevit a message offering the use of its air force, according to Turkish press reports at the time.

Mr. Ecevit also paid a successful visit to Libya in 1979.

The former premier had made only limited public statements and had not appeared before the press en masse until a meeting with the Palestinian envoy to Turkey, Abu Firas, Friday and his session with Mr. Abdul Malik Saturday.

## Syria to get MiG-29s

ABU DHABI, UAE (AP) — Syria will get the first batch of the most sophisticated Soviet warplanes, MiG-29, next summer which will enter service in the Syrian Air Force by the end of the year, the United Arab Emirates newspaper Al Itihad reported Saturday.

In a dispatch from London, the paper said Syria would be the second country after India to acquire the MiG-29, a combat aircraft

which was equalled in the report to new Western generations such as the U.S. F-16 and the French Mirage-2000.

Quoting unidentified "reliable sources" from the British capital, the paper said Syria recently also received two "Forger" Soviet submarines and expected to get a third shortly.

The sources described this as "a milestone in the military potential of the Syrian army."

## Baluchi movement urges writers to expose Iran

AMMAN (J.T.) — An armed organisation which opposes the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has appealed to Arab writers and newspapers to expose "the barbaric and inhuman crimes committed by the Iranian regime against the Baluchi people."

In a two-page English typewritten letter received by mail here this week the organisation which calls itself the Movement of Baluchi Mujahideen urged "the free writers" to raise their voices in support of the plight of the Baluchi people.

The statement was signed by a Mohammed Lashari who is said to be the man responsible for the "armed" movement in the brave Baluchistan.

There is scanty information available on the district of Baluchistan, located in the south-east of Iran, but reports have indicated that the Baluchis have taken arms to resist the Iranian regime which the statement accused of persecution and oppression.

"They (the Baluchis) are executed in large numbers, arrested with no charges and expelled in thousands," the statement said.

Describing the Iranian regime as "fascist" the Baluchi Muj-

ahideen accused it of committing "inhuman and aggressive acts" against their people.

"Truly we have suffered from its (Iranian regime's) barbaric acts i.e. killings, torture and expulsion," the statement said.

As a result the number of Baluchi refugees "reached nearly two million... living in Islamic and Arab countries... without the support of any party," it added.

The Baluchi people, in general, are divided among Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan. The letter, however, did not include any claims to a separate national entity.

"We, with our Iranian brothers, fought for long to topple the Shah's regime, hoping that the new rule will recognise our rights, and as citizens have the right to fulfill our duties for the benefit of our country and people," the statement said.

The Baluchi people, according to the statement, however, were deeply disappointed in the new rule "which has committed more aggressive and inhuman acts than its predecessor."

In conclusion the movement of Baluchi Mujahideen appealed to "free writers... to draw the world and Arab public opinion towards our tragedy and our suffering."

## Libya got sophisticated Soviet arms, paper says

ABU DHABI, UAE (Agencies) — Libya has recently received sophisticated Soviet weapons, including an early warning radar system, the United Arab Emirates daily Al Itihad said Saturday.

In dispatches from Moscow and London, the paper said the weapons also included new batteries of SAM-5-B which Libya did not possess before.

The paper quoted unidentified military sources as saying that the Soviet vessels which are currently off the Libyan ports include air defence warships.

"Presence of these vessels indicate that Moscow was not abandoning its interests in the Mediterranean even if this meant the permanent stationing of the Soviet fleet face to face with the American's (Sixth Fleet)," the paper added.

Meanwhile the semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram reported Saturday that Egypt has rejected a request by Libya

leader Muammar Qadhafi for arms, including submarines and missiles.

The newspaper said the request was conveyed by a Libyan army officer and member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council, Col. Abdul Fatah Younes, who arrived on Saturday and left on Wednesday.

It said Col. Younes carried an urgent message from Col. Qadhafi which included a request for "large quantities of Eastern and Western arms including submarines, missiles, armoured vehicles and other arms that Egypt may permit to ship to Libya."

Government sources have confirmed that Libyan officials held talks in Cairo this week but have given no details.

Libya, like most Arab countries, broke ties with Egypt in 1979 in protest against its peace treaty with Israel. Egypt and Libya fought a border war in 1977.

## UAE condemns European sanctions against Libya

ABU DHABI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Saturday strongly condemned European economic sanctions against Libya and repeated its denunciation of last week's U.S. air raids on Libya.

The UAE strongly denounces the U.S. air raid on Libya and Britain's complicity," the official Emirates News Agency WAM

quoted Foreign Relations Department chief Yacoub Al Kindi as saying.

"It also regrets the way the European Community has followed in the steps of the U.S.," he said in a reference to American and European economic sanctions against Libya.

## Polish minister to visit Egypt

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski is to pay an official visit to Egypt in early May, the official Polish News Agency (PAP) has reported.

The news agency said Orzechowski was invited by Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid. PAP did not provide the exact date of the visit.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
Tel: 77111-14

PROGRAMME ONE

16:00 ..... Koran  
16:30 ..... Cartoons  
16:45 ..... Children programmes  
17:00 ..... Arabic documentary  
18:15 ..... Local agricultural programme  
18:45 ..... Arabic Series  
19:30 ..... News programme on Jordan  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
21:00 ..... Arabic Series  
21:30 ..... Documentaries  
22:00 ..... Varieties programme  
23:00 ..... News Summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

17:45 ..... Champs Elysees  
18:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Champs Elysees Cont.  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Me and My Girl  
21:10 ..... Man and Music  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... The Master

RADIO JORDAN  
88.5 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
partly on 95.60 KHz, SW  
Tel: 77411-14

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BBC WORLD SERVICE  
639, 720, 1413 KHz

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07:45 Financial Review 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:05 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 24 Hours: News Summary 08:55 24 Hours: News Summary 09:00 Newslet 09:30 Jazz from Europe 10:00 World News 10:05 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 24 Hours: News Summary 10:55 24 Hours: News Summary 11:00 World News 11:05 24 Hours: News Summary 11:30 24 Hours: News Summary 11:55 24 Hours: News Summary 12:00 World News 12:05 24 Hours: News Summary 12:30 24 Hours: News Summary 12:55 24 Hours: News Summary 13:00 World News 13:05 24 Hours: News Summary 13:30 24 Hours: News Summary 13:55 24 Hours: News Summary 14:00 World News 14:05 24 Hours: News Summary 14:30 24 Hours: News Summary 14:55 24 Hours: News Summary 15:00 World News 15:05 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 24 Hours: News Summary 15:55 24 Hours: News Summary 16:00 World News 16:05 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 24 Hours: News Summary 16:55 24 Hours: News Summary 17:00 World News 17:05 24 Hours: News Summary 17:30 24 Hours: News Summary 17:55 24 Hours: News Summary 18:00 World News 18:05 24 Hours: News Summary 18:30 24 Hours: News Summary 18:55 24 Hours: News Summary 19:00 World News 19:05 24 Hours: News Summary 19:30 24 Hours: News Summary 19:55 24 Hours: News Summary 20:00 World News 20:05 24 Hours: News Summary 20:30 24 Hours: News Summary 20:55 24 Hours: News Summary 21:00 World News 21:05 24 Hours: News Summary 21:30 24 Hours: News Summary 21:55 24 Hours: News Summary 22:00 World News 22:05 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 24 Hours: News Summary 22:55 24 Hours: News Summary 23:00 World News 23:05 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 24 Hours: News Summary 23:55 24 Hours: News Summary

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Hussein leaves for Arabsat assembly

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Communications Muhieddin Al Hussein left for Algiers on Saturday at the head of a delegation to take part in the general meeting of the Arab Satellite Communications Organisation (Arabsat) which is due to start Sunday. The meeting will discuss the appointment of a general director for the organisation and Arabsat's programmes. The minister is accompanied by Mr. Mohammad Shahed Ismail, the director general of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC), and a senior TCC aide.

## Majali visits Irbid Police Department

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Saturday paid a visit to the Irbid Police Department and inspected police centres in the governorate. The two-day visit is part of a PSD programme to inspect field and police units to review the services offered to the public.

## Joint committee reviews resolutions

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee held a meeting at the Ministry of Industry and Trade on Saturday to discuss the implementation of resolutions passed by the Higher Jordanian-Egyptian Joint Committee which held its third meeting in Cairo last November. Saturday's meeting was to pave the way for another higher committee session to be held in the coming few days. The meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Mohammad Al Saqaf, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Egyptian Under Secretary of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Midhat Abdul Aziz.

## Drug firms to discuss primary materials

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day specialised seminar on primary materials in pharmaceutical industries will open here next Saturday. Director General of the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) Muwaffaq Haddadin said that the seminar will discuss problems related to primary materials in pharmaceutical industries. He added that 30 working papers on the subject will be discussed during the seminar and that 140 people concerned with pharmaceutical industries at the Arab and international levels will be attending this seminar.

## Jordan takes part in Arab costume fair

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in an Arab national costume festival in Baghdad and is displaying folk items from the West and East Banks, according to Mr. Haider Mahmoud, director general of the Department of Culture and Arts. He said that on display at the Jordanian pavilion are traditional costumes, paintings, jewellery and other items. Also, a Jordanian folk troupe is presenting national dances and songs at the festival and a fashion show of traditional costumes. Mr. Mahmoud said.



**GIFT FOR THE DEAF** — French Ambassador in Amman Patrick Leclercq has presented the Queen Alia Society for the Hearing Impaired with 600 copies of a new French book on deaf children. The book, entitled "The Deaf Child," was written by Professor M. Fortman and Dr. Claude Portman from the University of Bordeaux and it discusses the factors which cause deafness in children and means to help deaf children cope with their problem. The book has been translated into Arabic to be distributed to Jordanian doctors and others concerned with treating deaf children.

## Farhan outlines SSC coverage

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) law now covers 354,000 people in Jordan, up from 37,000 in 1980 when the law came into force, SSC Director General Mahdi Al Farhan said Friday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Farhan said the law covers Jordanians and all non-Jordanian workers who make up nearly 32 per cent of the total number of people covered by the law.

Both Arab and non-Arab workers employed in the country and covered by the SSC enjoy the same benefits and the SSC is trying to provide similar benefits for Jordanians employed abroad.

## More people covered

The SSC law was applied in Jordan in stages, beginning with the inclusion of workers in companies and organisations employing at least 50 people and in 1986 it included companies employing at least 10 workers, Dr. Farhan pointed out.

He said that all employees in private and public organisations and companies as well as the Armed Forces and municipal and village councils are now covered by the SSC law and enjoy security against occupational injury and old age. Farmers and owners of small businesses will be included in the SSC law at a later date, he added.

According to Dr. Farhan, the SSC law also has provisions to provide coverage against unemployment, temporary inability to work, health security for the beneficiary and his family and grants for family members.

## Occupational injury, death

He explained that in the event of occupational injury or illness, the SSC provides full medical treatment for the worker and pays him 75 per cent of his daily wages as long as he is under treatment. It also allocates a pension for him if he is permanently incapacitated. In case of a worker's death due

to occupational injury, his family receives a monthly salary of 60 per cent of his wages in addition to a lump sum of JD 150 to help with the funeral expenses, Dr. Farhan continued.

He went on to say that since 1980 and until March 31, 1981 there were 2,678 occupational injury cases and the SSC spent nearly JD 2 million on treatment for the persons concerned.

The SSC also allocated pensions to the families of 181 deceased workers and pensions to 505 workers for permanent injuries, Dr. Farhan added.

In case of death from natural causes or due to occupational injury, a worker's family receives a monthly pension equal to 50 per cent of the worker's wages, provided he was covered by the SSC for at least one year, Dr. Farhan pointed out.

## Pensions

Any person covered by the SSC law, Dr. Farhan pointed out, has the right to a pension after reaching 60 years of age for males and 55 years for females provided that he or she paid premiums for at least 10 years. He said that so far 1,924 people have been receiving SSC pensions since the application of the law and the total monthly payment for pensions costs the SSC JD 1.5 million.

Dr. Farhan pointed out that citizens can receive a lump sum in compensation if they do not wish to remain covered by the SSC law and want to stop work altogether. These people, he said, receive 10 to 15 per cent of their total average annual contributions. A total of 44,000 people have been compensated in this way and the SSC has paid a total of JD 8.71 million to them, Dr. Farhan said.

Dr. Farhan said that Jordanian expatriates have asked to be included in the SSC law and amendments to the law have been introduced to allow for that. The application will take effect once the amendments have been ratified, he added.



**DEFENCE CHIEF LEAVES:** of Defence Staff Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse Set Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker bids farewell to British Chief Jordan.

## Committee organises activities for Arab Children's Conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Queen Noor Foundation will host groups of children from various Arab countries who will visit Jordan during the summer at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor. The Arab children will be participating in the Arab Children's Conference, a joint Arab cultural programme held annually in Jordan.

A committee preparing for the visit and the conference held a meeting in Amman on Saturday under the chairmanship of Mrs. In'am Al Mufti to discuss a programme for the visit. The children will be taken on trips to Jordan's archaeological and tourist sites and will be shown exhibitions and plays as well as other activities. During their stay the Arab youngsters will also be offered the opportunity to meet with Jordanian children from different backgrounds and areas of the Kingdom. Subjects related to financial, informational and organisational matters were also discussed at the committee meeting.

Last year, 60 children from 13 Arab countries took part in the programme which, according to Mrs. Mufti, aims to give children direct access to the concepts of common culture, heritage and goals with the purpose of enhancing their belief in the Arab nation.

## GUVS allocates JD 500,000 to charitable organisations

AMMAN (J.T.) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) has decided to distribute JD 500,000 to charitable societies and unions in the country. This was decided during a meeting of the GUVS executive council held Friday under the chairmanship of the council's chairman, Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib. The funds will go to societies in both the East and West Banks of Jordan.

The union also decided to provide JD 100,000 in support to unions in the governorates in addition to JD 100,000 to a number of societies in Amman, Jerusalem and Irbid. The council also agreed to start work on two centres which will market the goods produced by charitable societies in Amman and Jerusalem and the council allocated JD 30,000 for the purpose of setting up these centres. The council also decided to transfer funds, amounting to JD 600,000 which have been collected as donations from the public and GUVS, to the University of Jordan Al Amal Centre for Cancer.

## Art exhibition

The national working team for the establishment of the cancer centre and the Al Diwan gallery will organise an exhibition of paintings by Jordanian artists on the occasion of the "Knock at the Door" campaign. The proceeds of the exhibition, which will open under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Alia, will go to the centre.

## French film week kicks off

By Olga Mikhael  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — With Bertrand Tavernier's production "Un Dimanche a la Campagne," the French Embassy in Amman Saturday launched a French Film Week at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC). During the film week, six productions by prominent French directors will be screened. The French film week, to run until May 1, includes main feature films and six short films which will be shown at every screening.

Tavernier, who produced "Un Dimanche a la Campagne," is known for his versatile and changing style of direction. His films "Une Semaine de Vacances," "L'Horloger de Saint Paul," "Que La Fete Commence" and "La Mort en Direct" provide a good example of his innovative and entertaining style and his desire to experience and learn new things.

The French director once explained in an interview that before illustrating a theme and convincing the spectators he is first fascinated by the idea of being won over by the subject of the film. He added: "It is true that I need to undertake a film which does not resemble the one I have just finished, but at the same time the shooting of each movie provides experience which will benefit the next one."

In addition to Tavernier's production, works of famous directors such as Claude Chabrol, Jean Jacques Beineix and Alain Corneau will also be presented during the French film week. These films have gained recognition and fame, not only because movie stars as Isabelle Huppert and Lino Delon starred in them but also because of the stories and topics that the directors tackled in their films.

The films to be presented during the French film week are: "Un Dimanche a la Campagne," "Coup de Force" by director Diane Kurys, "Poulet au Vin" by Claude Chabrol, "Notre Histoire" by Bertrand Blier, "Diva" by Jean Jacques Beineix and "Fort Saganne" by Alain Corneau.

The short films to be presented before the main feature films are "La Fabuleuse Aventure de Josette" by Bruno Decharme, "L'invite" directed by Guy Jacques, "Barbe Bleue" directed by Olivier Gillion, "Preniere Classe" directed by Mehdy El Glaoui, "Pas de Repos Pour Billy Brakko" directed by Jean Pierre Jeunet and "Reacteur Vernet" by Lauren Dussaux. All films are subtitled in English.

## Ministry, FAO open seminar on milk, dairy processing

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan last year produced a total of 74,000 tonnes of dairy products but consumed 138,000 tonnes and the Ministry of Agriculture is exerting all efforts to develop pasture land and to increase the production of animal feed and to promote veterinary services with the aim of increasing the production of milk and dairy products, the ministry's

under secretary, Dr. Salem Al Lawzi, announced Saturday.

Addressing the opening session of a four-day symposium on milk production and dairy processing Dr. Lawzi said that the ministry has been concentrating its efforts to improve animal husbandry and to develop the process of breeding cattle. It has also been providing vaccines in a bid to control disease.

## Senate convenes today to discuss draft election law

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) will meet today to discuss a new draft law on elections which has been discussed at length by the Senate's legal committee.

The draft law, which was endorsed by the Lower House of Parliament on March 27, increases the number of deputies in the elected Lower House to 142 from the present 60 and maintains the current equal division between West and East Bank of Jordan deputies. The draft law also lowers the voting age from 20 to 19.

Contrary to earlier expectations, the draft electoral law was passed following a brief but heated debate with only two out of the 52 deputies present during the session voting against the law.

Informed parliamentary sources told the Jordan Times on Saturday that the Senate's legal committee, which reportedly spent four sessions debating the draft law, did not introduce any amendments to the law's 76 articles.

The legal committee, according to the sources who spoke on condition of anonymity, approved the Lower House's amendments without adding or removing any clauses in the draft law's articles.

Well-placed parliamentary observers expect Sunday's Senate session to be devoid of any heated

debates and they predict that the House will approve the draft law as endorsed and passed by the Lower House.

The parliamentary sources, however, expect Senator Ahmad Obeidat, who is a former prime minister and member of the Senate's legal committee, to deliver a speech since the sources said that he has "personal reservations on the draft law."

The new draft law, which was the subject of lengthy discussions by the Lower House's legal committee from Jan. 7 until March 25, allocates one seat each to the 11 Palestinian refugee camps in the East Bank of Jordan. The 11 seats are considered part of the 71 seats earmarked for West Bank representation.

The draft bill reserves 17 seats for Christian representation and three for the Circassian community.

The two deputies who voted against passing the law during March's session strongly protested against the basis on which election constituencies are divided. They contended that the distribution of constituencies was based on "sec-

tarian, racial, tribal and regional considerations instead of pure "demographic factors."

In a written list of reservations against the law one of the deputies called for the exclusion of the West Bank from representation in Parliament saying that "the West Bank is under Israeli occupation."

Jordanian officials have always defended the inclusion of West Bank deputies in Parliament on the basis that their exclusion would create a political vacuum in the occupied West Bank and that this vacuum could be used by the Israeli authorities to impose a de facto annexation.

Observers here believe that the general elections, which would expand the lawmaking body, are not due before 1988 — at the end of Parliament's four-year term. The Parliament was revived by His Majesty King Hussein in January 1984 after a ten-year suspension.

During the Lower House debate on the electoral law, Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai made it clear that no general elections will be held now when he said that the House's vacant seat for the Irbid constituency would be filled through by-elections.

"One" month after the Prime Ministry receives a note from the House saying that the Irbid seat is vacant, by-elections will be held to elect a deputy for Irbid," Mr. Rifai said. One of Irbid's five seats fell vacant last January after Deputy Na'im Al Tell passed away.

## Arab intellectuals gather to debate aspects of independent development

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A group of prominent Arab intellectuals and scientists from all over the Arab World started deliberations here Saturday on "Independent Development in the Arab World," at a seminar organised by the Beirut-based Centre for Arab Unity Studies (CAUS).

The centre's director, Dr. Khredddeen Hassib, delivered a speech at the opening session of the three-day seminar in which he said the seminar aimed at contributing towards the process of deepening and clarifying the concept of independent development. It also aims at reaching a consensus on popular development theories and at drawing up general tendencies and patterns for independent development, he continued.

Dr. Hassib said the seminar hopes to accentuate the outlines of an Arab school of development and to specifically discuss the relationship between the different social, economic and political dimensions for independent development in Arab states.

Dr. Hassib reviewed his centre's role in the intellectual and cultural

work that is aimed at achieving Arab unity on the intellectual and civilisational levels.

## 'Capitalist expansion'

On Saturday the seminar discussed working papers presented by Dr. Samir Amin from Egypt and by Dr. Ibrahim Sa'd Eddeen, also from Egypt, who wrote on "Subservience and International Capitalist Expansion," and "The World System and Subservience Mechanisms," respectively.

In his paper, Dr. Ibrahim Sa'd Eddeen reviewed the different stages in the development of the world capitalist system. He said the system was developed from the stage of colonialist appropriations which helped establish the first accumulation of capital, to the socialist phase which developed into a system with the success of several liberation movements in the world. Dr. Sa'd Eddeen defined three categories of countries:

— Countries where there are strong social class alliances with international businesses and developed capitalist countries.

— Countries that have a class coalition led by the local capitalist

which aims at achieving capitalist growth within the international capitalist system's framework.

— Countries where an alliance of democratic and national forces is in control with the aim of achieving an independent development and an integrated social and economic structure to secure the basic needs of the people.

Dr. Amin said that throughout the fifties and sixties, progressive national movements in the Arab World were able to get rid of old alliances that were the base for colonialist powers. Then, he said, national independent development tendencies evolved in an Arab unity project.

He said that the history of the Third World until the present day was "a series of attempts for a national bourgeoisie and the aborting of these attempts and their dissolving within the international capitalist expansion."

"This chapter of history has ended at least in certain Third World areas, including the Arab World," Dr. Amin told the seminar. He added: "Since renaissance was the expression of the national bourgeoisie attempt, we can now say that the renaissance era is over."

## CHINA OCEAN SHIPPING COMPANY CELEBRATING 25TH ANNIVERSARY



China Ocean Shipping Company, established 27th April 1961, has in the past 25 years made great achievements in building up its fleet and expanding its business. With 14.5 million DWT of 600 ships owned and chartered, calling at more than 600 ports in over 100 countries, the company has now become one of the most important shipping enterprises in the world.

COSCO now is giving special attention to container services and now controls about 24,000 owned containers.

According to needs, COSCO's principal target for the present is still to expand steadily. The tasks before the company are to replace old vessels with new ones, to improve its fleet technical makeup, to acquire advanced techniques and to set up an electronic computer network. Culminating eventually in modernisation of the fleet and fleet operations.

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# Jordan Times

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**Responsible Editor:** MOHAMMAD AMAR

**Editor:** GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

**Senior Editor:** RAMZI KHOURI

**Editorial and advertising offices:** Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6730, Amman, Jordan

**Telephone:** 666320, 666265 Telex: 21497 ALJORD

**Telegrams:** JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

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## Healing a self-inflicted wound

A PLAN by the Reagan administration to sell arms to Saudi Arabia suffered a setback last week when two congressional panels voted against the proposed sale of missiles and other military equipment to the kingdom. As it would be wishful thinking to expect the full House of Representatives or the Senate to reverse the vote, so it would also be naive to expect the U.S. president to brush aside "fierce internal pressures" against the sale and use his "special powers" to supply arms to "friends of the U.S." Our guess on the proposed Saudi deal is that Mr. Reagan would in the end do with it what he did to the proposed arms sales to Jordan a while ago — indefinitely postpone it.

Let us for a moment leave aside questions over the criteria that Washington sets in choosing its "friends," and other political considerations — Israeli lobbying, to be specific — behind the consistent American refusal to permit the Arabs the capability of defending themselves against external aggression. Let us for now turn to ourselves and ask a simple question: why did we Arabs have to turn abroad for arms to defend ourselves and suffer humiliation in the bargain?

As His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan pointed out in an Arab Thought Forum seminar last week, the Arabs are now weaker than they were before the 1973 war despite spending the staggering sum of \$200 billion in arms in the past 13 years. The paradox is further highlighted when one considers that Arab arms purchases over the years have inevitably produced strange alliances and affiliations which could be detrimental to higher Arab interests. It is also seen in the realisation that only a small fraction of that \$200 billion, say a mere 10 per cent, could have launched an Arab arms industry all for and by ourselves.

The idea of an Arab arms industry is not new. His Majesty King Hussein himself told an Arab summit in Cairo in 1964 that Arabs could talk of Arab military power only when the first bullet came out of an Arab factory.

The King's words must have then fallen on deaf ears, for it took the Arabs another decade to seize the idea and set up an ordnance plant in Egypt, only to abandon it in 1979 after Cairo signed the 1979 separate peace treaty with Israel.

But let us not cry over the past now. At present, we lack neither the manpower nor the manpower nor the finances to translate this need into reality.

Notwithstanding the constant reminders of the oil market crisis, when it is not exactly the right time to ask oil-producing Arab states to foot the bill for such a project, we feel it is not too much to judge the idea as a solution for the most serious shortcoming in Arab planning.

Had the Arab leaders earlier thought and worked for exploiting our own potential, the day would not have arrived when we found ourselves as humiliated victims of a political game played out with our own money, and indeed our own lives and well-being.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Act now, save the nation

THE chance to hold an Arab summit is now stronger than at any time before and all indications point to the fact that the different subjects that concern the Arab World will all be discussed at the meeting. If this happens, it means that the Arab leadership have risen above the side differences and are seriously considering tackling the problems of the Arab Nation in an objective manner. Arab people expect from these leaderships to do more than issue condemnations and voice support for one another while handling these problems. Arab people want joint action and brave decisions reflecting the nation's determination to protect its own interests and rights. The current circumstances we are going through do not leave any room for further delay or procrastination, and the Arab governments must rally to help one another and repel all aggression and danger threatening the Arabs. The Arab leaders who will attend the summit surely realise the dimension of the dangers looming in the Arab Nation's offing, and therefore they must act now to save the nation.

#### Al Dustour: The summit is coming

THE Arab League's efforts to convene an Arab summit are nearing a successful ending and appear to be bearing fruit. Most of the Arab leaders have responded favourably to the call for a summit meeting and it looks as though the summit will convene after all. One has to give credit to Morocco and King Hassan II for the success of these efforts and one can also see in such a meeting a ray of hope and a light at the end of the dark tunnel. The fact that the summit is to be held, is in itself a good achievement for the Arab League because it represents an awakening and a realisation of the dangers looming ahead. The summit is deemed necessary because it will place the leaders face to face with their responsibility towards their peoples and the coming generations. The holding of the summit is a welcome event as it reflects the determination of the Arab leaders to reach agreement on the numerous subjects they wish to discuss and plan for future action. Unless the Arab leaders stick together and cooperate to arrive at good results the way ahead will be difficult for all of them and all of their people.

#### Sawi Al Shaab: Joint action sought of summit

IT has become clear that the Arab summit will be held in Fez and that it will discuss a host of Arab problems like the Gulf war, Palestine, Libya and Sudan. What we hope is that the Arab leaders at the summit avoid as much as possible all phrases of condemnation, and seek joint action that can repel aggression. They must mobilise their forces to cause defeat to their common enemies and make the Arab Nation live in peace. They must end differences among all Arab states and so save the Arab region from foreign domination and subjugation. What the Arab leaders should direct their attention to is to find means of ending the Iran-Iraq war and end the Israeli occupation of Palestine and the civil war in Lebanon, in addition to looking into means of repelling foreign attacks and aggression. The Arab leaders must make their summit a success, otherwise an irreparable damage will be done to the Arab League.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Previous development plans: Huge investment, moderate results

THE ministry of planning has at last come up with the general framework of the new Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan for the years 1986-1990. Last Monday, the minister of planning delivered to members of the general planning committee the first volume of the long-awaited document covering a comprehensive evaluation of the economic performance during the past 34 years in general, and the last five years in particular. The volume also covers the general framework of the new plan including all the macro indicators.

The second volume is expected to be issued at any moment now, in order to give ample time to the committee to get prepared for the general discussion which will take place on May 7.

As expected, the performance was rather poor during the period 1981-1985 relative to the projections of the plan. It is worth mentioning that the shortfalls did not happen during the recession period only, but were there also during the boom year of 1981 as well.

According to the plan, the gross domestic product at cost should have grown annually at around 11 per cent a year in real terms. Actual growth averaged 4.2 per cent only, and was spread over the years 1981-1985 as follows: 6.2, 5.9, 3.1, 2.7, 3 per cent respectively.

Looking at the value added in various sectors of the economy, we find that agriculture grew at an annual rate of 7 per cent compared to 7.5 in the plan, which is very close.

Mining and industry grew at an annual average of 4.9 per cent, compared to a hopping 17.8 per cent envisaged in the plan. This is a setback which persisted in this sector despite heavy investments, during all three plans.

Water and electricity grew at 9.6 per cent annually compared to a targeted growth of 18.9 per cent. Construction was hit hard. It grew at only 2.1 per cent a year instead of the projected growth rate of 12.6 per cent.

The trade sector, which was supposed to suffer the most from the economic slowdown, managed to grow at 4.3 per cent, compared to a planned figure of 10 per cent. Transport and communications grew at 5 per cent a year, thanks to the transit activities across Jordan. The projected growth was 11.1 per cent.

Defence and general administration grew at 2.2 per cent per annum. The governmental services were planned to grow at 3.5 per cent. It is believed that these services are over-inflated anyway.

Other services reflected a growth of 4 per cent compared to a targeted growth of 9 per cent. These services include professional, financial, and real estate activities.

The previous plan expected consumption to increase at 8 per cent a year. The increase of consumption turned out to be 4.7 per cent a year.

The structure of the Jordanian economy changed slightly during the past five years. In 1985 agriculture contributed 8.3 per cent of the gross domestic product up from 7.8 per cent in 1980, mining and ind-

ustry 18.4 per cent down from 18.7, electricity and water 2.6 per cent up from 1.9, construction 9.2 per cent down from 10.9. Thus the share of material production comprised 38.5 per cent of GDP compared to 39.3 per cent in 1980, a trend which runs contrary to one of the plan's objectives of advancing the commodity sector's share faster than services. Services are thought to be more sensitive and vulnerable than commodities, a concept which was proved once again to be unfounded.

Services which amounted to 60.7 per cent in 1980 managed to enlarge their share in the Jordanian economy to 61.5 per cent. This proved the point that Jordan is poised to be a services centre in the Middle East.

Investments in fixed capital formation during the period

1981-1985 were expected to reach JD 2520 million in 1980 prices. Actual investments amounted to 92.9 per cent, not too big a shortfall.

One wonders if investments were in the order of 93 per cent of the plan why the growth rate should be less than 40 per cent of the projections.

A possible explanation for this is that the problem does not lie in the economic recession as such, but in the low quality of the investments, or the inefficiency with which these investments were managed.

Another explanation could be that only one-third of the growth is attributed to domestic activities and new investments, while two-thirds are transferred from abroad, and not related to local investments.

# U.S.-Israeli-Central American connection

By Benjamin Beit-Hallahmi

The following is the third part of an article on Israel's and U.S. involvement in Central America over the past ten years. The article, whose writer is a professor of psychology at Haifa University, and author of forthcoming book on Israel's relations with the Third World, is reprinted from the Link magazine which is published by the New York-based Americans for Middle East Understanding, Inc. The first and second parts of the article appeared on April 22 and 23 issues of the Jordan Times. The last part will appear in tomorrow's issue.

## Nicaragua under the Somozas

NICARAGUA was under partial or complete American control between 1856 and 1979. Occupation by U.S. forces between 1912 and 1933 gave way to a National Guard.

Since 1936 members of the Somoza family have headed the National Guard and owned much of the country. Anastasio Somoza Debayle, the last private owner of Nicaragua, was a typical Latin American dictator straight out of countless films and novels about the corrupt regimes headed by military men replaced in rapid succession. The Somoza family, however, stayed in power for 43 years. As Somoza's regime came under more and more resistance from the Nicaraguan people in the late 1970's, by 1977 the country was in the throes of a full-scale civil war.

Although sketchy reports of an arms deal between Israel and Nicaragua were reported in 1975, Israel did not become a major arms supplier until 1978, when the United States decided to stop supporting the Somoza regime. Then Israel became the main, and ultimately only, supplier. Contacts with Somoza after 1975 were intimate and leisurely enough, for a visit to Nicaragua, and a personal meeting with Somoza, by Israel Galili, inventor of the Galil rifle.

In 1978 there was a complete cutoff of all military and civilian aid by the United States. Israel and Argentina filled the gap until Somoza's last day. According to U.S. sources, after the United States stopped all aid to Somoza in the fall of 1978, Israel became his main and only arms supplier. The arms and equipment delivered included 500 Uzi submachine guns, 500 Galil rifles, ammunition, flak jackets, trucks, mortars and four patrol boats. The Israeli government denied these reports.

In the last six months of the Somoza regime, Israel continued to supply the National Guard with new equipment, ammunition and arms. The Israeli press reported, on June 26, 1979, that Israel-made Arava planes were being

used to bomb the poor neighbourhoods of Managua. Following many press reports on the use of Israeli arms by the National Guard, and television films that clearly showed the presence of such arms in Nicaragua, the matter was raised in the Knesset by Amnon Rubinstein, a member of the Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee for the Shinui party (a small, "liberal" centrist group). Rubinstein on June 28 announced that Israeli arms were no longer being supplied to Somoza; other sources indicate that the supply lines were open right up to the last minutes of the Somoza regime.

According to some sources, the United States government, under President Jimmy Carter, asked Israel to stop supplying Somoza. As the Sandinista forces made their way toward Managua during the summer of 1979, they captured large quantities of brand-new Israeli arms and equipment. Following takeover, they found a substantial supply of Galil rifles, sent to the National Guard during the summer. One picture, circulated worldwide, showed the first Sandinista delegation to Cuba presenting Fidel Castro with a Galil rifle.

The Sandinistas announced at the outset that they would honour all of the nation's debts. There was one exception: \$5.1 million, owed to Israel and Argentina for arms delivered to Somoza in his hour of need, remains on the books to this day.

### The contras

A BRIEF history of the contras by one sympathetic American observer suggests that: "Until the United States came along, the contras could hardly be considered a threat to Managua. In the years following Somoza's downfall, small bands of former national guardsmen operated along the Honduran border, making hit-and-run attacks inside Nicaragua. The Somozas, as they were known, were demoralised and poorly organised. The United

States set about forcing the various factions to unite under a central command, while the CIA began recruiting students, farmers and other civilians to beef up the force. Then, early this year, the F.D.N. was established to serve as a respectable political front group for the contras. Several contra organisations, such as ARDE,

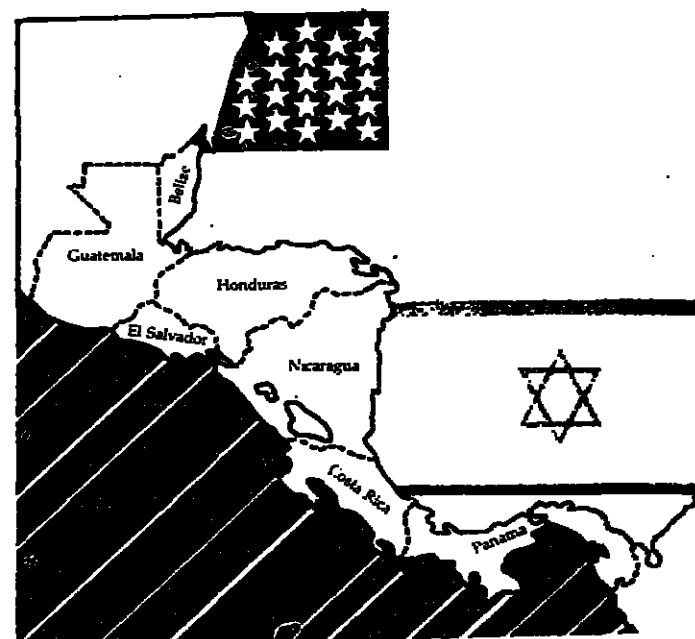
rounds, mines, hand grenades and ammunition."

Both Israel and Saudi Arabia received requests from the CIA to provide the contras with financial aid. While Saudi Arabia has turned down this request, Israel (with considerably more limited financial resources) ... provided some type of well-concealed financial assistance to the U.S.-backed guerrillas ... According to U.S. sources, the Israeli assistance reportedly totals several million dollars and appears to be reaching the contras through a South American intermediary. Israeli officials, however, have denied having any financial ties with the contras.

One writer determined that Israel first supplied arms to the ARDE in July 1983, while another spoke of "knowledgeable sources both inside and outside the U.S. government... who believed that" ... Israel would help U.S. allies in Central America if Congress cuts military assistance. A third report indicated that "several major U.S. allies — including Israel, Taiwan, South Korea and possibly Saudi Arabia — are secretly helping to support the contras ... (the) source with direct access to U.S. intelligence information said." According to the latter report, Israeli aid consisted of military hardware and military training. All three reports, based on U.S. sources, observed that Israeli aid to the contras (or any such aid from other parties) enabled the Reagan Administration to circumvent the Congressional ban on direct U.S. aid.

By March 1985, Israel had increased its aid to the contras "within recent months." Israel charged the contras \$230 for every Soviet AK-47 rifle captured in Lebanon, and also provided the Soviet RPG-7 grenade launcher, for an undisclosed amount. Contra leaders in Honduras, according to some observers, asked Taiwan, Israel and Japan for financial aid and training, while Reagan Administration officials mentioned Israel among several countries, along with Argentina, Venezuela, Guatemala and Taiwan, as contributing money to the contras.

When the United States could not help the contras officially and directly, El Salvador, Honduras and Israel stepped in and replaced what was missing. Assistance to the contras given by Israel, Argentina (under the Galtieri junta), and possibly Taiwan and Thailand was "all encouraged by Washington. These are stopgaps; the bulk of any assistance must come



from Washington itself." References to the "... fencing of aid through such U.S. clients as Honduras, El Salvador and Israel..." point to direct military assistance to the contras, in addition to other aid from private American groups.

Reports circulating from Costa Rica indicated that Eden Pastora and his group were enjoying Israeli aid in the form of weapons and military advisers. A leader of the contra group, Nicaragua Democratic Force (FDN), based in Honduras and led by Adolfo Calero, former president of Coca-Cola in Nicaragua, also alluded to the possibility of aid from Israel. An unnamed leader of the group has said that "The largest Nicaraguan rebel group plans to ask Israel for aid because Congress has failed to authorise any further CIA expenditures ... We need a government. We think the Israelis would be the best, because they have the technical experience."

Enrique Bermudez, another contra leader in Honduras, said on the NBC Television News on April 23, 1984 that his group was receiving weapons from the Israeli government. Not too surprisingly, Israeli officials denied this report.

Another leader of the FDN, Edgar Chamorro, told Time, May 7, 1984, that his group has received weapons from Israel. Time also reported on that occasion that "Israeli intelligence experts helped the CIA train the contras and retired reserve Israeli Army commandos have been hired by shadowy private firms to assist the rebels." The Israelis, says a U.S. intelligence expert, "know how to

run a secret operation." Official Israeli policy has always been to deny any contacts with the contras, or to decline comment when more specific questions of aid to the contras were raised. One published article, however, contained an admission by Victor Harel, a spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Washington, D.C., that (1) Israeli arms might have reached the contras, and (2) "retired Israeli military personnel might be working in the region." Numerous reports from Israeli sources mention either joint planning by the United States in Israel, or of operations in Central America, or of American pressure on Israel to support the contras.

According to one account the United States demanded overt and covert Israeli support for U.S. activities against the Sandinista government. In return, the United States would bankroll Israeli activities in other parts of the Third World.

The issue of Israeli support for the contras was raised in the Knesset by MK Muhammad Miarri on November 14, 1984. MK Miarri wrote to Knesset Speaker Hillel, proposing to put this topic on the agenda for urgent discussion. Hillel turned down the request.

Since Shimon Peres became the Prime Minister of Israel in the fall of 1984, it is estimated that Israeli arms supplies to the contras have become ten times greater. One eye witness saw captured contra weapons, including an AK-47 rifle, an RPG-7 grenade launcher and a Galil rifle, and heard reports of Israeli advisers with the contras.

## Indonesia-Australia split puts press in spotlight

By Jeremy Clift

Rather

JAKARTA — Indonesia has stepped back from a confrontation with Australia after a row centred on press responsibility and freedom.

Indonesia appeared determined to penalise the Australian government and people for a set of articles in the Sydney Morning Herald this month on President Suharto's alleged financial dealings, which incensed Jakarta's military-backed leadership.

In the latest in a series of reprisal actions, Jakarta abruptly imposed visa restrictions on Australian tourists, stranding dozens of sun-seeking holiday-makers at Bali airport and refusing entry to others in Jakarta.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said the action was "quite unreasonable" and in a sudden reversal on April 23 Tourism Minister Achmad Tahar announced after talks with Suharto that the visa-free regulations remained in force except for Australian journalists.

Indonesia earlier threatened to shelve some defence projects with Australia, and has cancelled the visit to Canberra of Research and Technology Minister Yusuf Habibie.

In a protest to the foreign min-

istry by the embassy before the visa decision was reversed, Canberra indicated it was nearing the limit of its patience with Jakarta's reprisals.

At issue is the role of the press and the extent to which the Australian government can influence what is written about Indonesia.

The Indonesian government is highly sensitive to what appears about the country in the foreign media and sometimes blacks out critical articles in foreign newspapers on sale here.

Two U.S. correspondents working for the Hong Kong-based Far Eastern Economic Review were effectively barred from working here earlier this year after the government refused to renew their visas.

The Sydney Morning Herald articles broke an accepted taboo here that the press does not write about the president or his family in a critical way. They were considered insulting to the head of state.

The paper alleged that Suharto, who has ruled this country of 163 million people for the past 20 years, his wife, sons and business associates, had used their positions to amass great wealth and economic power.

Diplomats said armed forces Chief General Benny Mardani was furious about the articles,

which he called a "smear campaign." The influential armed forces daily Ab said Indonesia did not want Australian offers of friendship and aid if they were purchased at the expense of national pride.

Protesters who gathered outside the Australian embassy urged the Canberra government to muzzle the press in the interests of friendship.

The Australian government has stated repeatedly that it does not have control of the press, but this does not appear to have influenced Indonesian official thinking.

The national daily, the Australian, said on April 23, Canberra should make clear to Jakarta "we have no intention of abandoning or compromising basic principles of our democratic society so as to ingratiate ourselves with the Indonesian government."

The paper said in an editorial that freedom of the press was a vital component of free societies. "It is not a white man's eccentricity."

The Indonesian press, while reporting the row, has given very few details of what the Sydney Morning Herald said.

The chill in relations coincides with the visit next week of President Reagan and about 500 journalists to Bali.

By Ignacio Klich

WHEN the Non-Aligned Movement's presidency moves to Latin America in 1989 the PLO is hoping to gain greater recognition in the region, especially among the bidders to the NAM leadership. So far Peru and Colombia appear to be serious candidates, with Argentina also mentioned.

Against this backdrop, PLO political department chief Farouq Qaddoumi visited Peru at the end of 1985 to request full diplomatic status for the PLO information office in Lima which enjoys no diplomatic privileges. Predictably, the Israelis are trying to torpedo Qaddoumi's initiative. Labour Knesset member Uzi Baram immediately appealed to a parliamentary leader of President Alan Garcia's ruling APRA to prevent the upgrading. APRA's founder, Victor Haya de la Torre, was strongly pro-Zionist but the party has since adopted a more even-handed attitude towards all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

President Garcia's efforts to win the NAM presidency led him to ask Senator Miguel Mujica, who is of Palestinian descent, to undertake a mission last November aimed at improving relations with the Arab world. Working in tandem with the Israeli foreign ministry, the New

York-based Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has also protested at the Garcia-Qaddoumi meeting. Thereafter, the ADL declared that the PLO has links with Peru's Sendero Luminoso guerrillas but failed to provide any supporting evidence. Judging by ADL's past record, including its claim that Nicaragua-based Palestinians were training Costa Rican guerrillas (which the country's ambassador in Israel said was "preposterous") and its protest against Brazil for having authorised an independent PLO office outside Arab League premises (which was never allowed), scepticism about ADL's latest claim is not wholly unwarranted.

Colombia, however, is for the time being the front-runner in the NAM's leadership contest. Hardly by coincidence, a Colombian delegation led by Senate president Jose Neme Tenen met with Yasser Arafat in Tunis last July, with Neme declaring that they would support the opening of a PLO office in Bogotá. This was reiterated at the Cartagena meeting of the Pan-American Arab Congress in November. This meeting was probably held in Colombia because of its ambitions within the NAM. Nonaligned affairs were also discussed last September, when Egypt's minister of state for for-

ign affairs, Boutros Ghali, visited Bogotá. Colombia's participation in the U.S.-led Sinai multinational force which monitors compliance with the Camp David accords, and its strong ties to Israel, suggest that licensing a PLO office would not detract from its moderate stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict. To prevent this, reports from Colombian military circles about Libyan links with the M-19 guerrillas have been disingenuously used to suggest an association with the PLO too. While Israel has suspected a PLO-M-19 relationship since 1980, the documents it claims to have captured during the invasion of Lebanon do not mention the M-19.

The PLO has also requested diplomatic representation in Buenos Aires. While the bottom line — a PLO envoy within the Arab League mission — could be a relatively minor affair, the Alfonsín administration does not want to be rushed into a decision. Since its inauguration, the Alfonsín administration has combined pro-PLO votes at the U.N. with a reluctance to break new ground on the Palestine question at home. Early in 1985, however, Argentine press reports indicated that the official attitude towards a PLO office would be reviewed after an Alfonsín visit to Israel. Middle East International, London.



## An encounter between East and West: The adventure of an Arab traveller

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Driven by a determined will to venture into the unknown and committed to the ideals of universal brotherhood and peace, Adnan Azzam, a Syrian, set off in October 1982 on a worldwide trip on horseback. After spending three years and seven months travelling around the globe, Adnan arrived in Amman on the last leg of his tour, before leaving to his home-town of Suwayda, in southern Syria, to become the first Arab ever to tour the world on horseback.

The 30-year-old holder of a degree in law, who also is a staunch advocate of human rights and of women's liberation, has always been challenged by a "strong desire to travel the world, and to learn more about universal cultures and peoples through direct contact." While attending college, he toured several Asian countries. After graduation, he decided to venture into a more organised trip-around-the-world on horseback.

His tour started on Oct. 2, 1982 with his white horse Mutairah, a dog he named Christopher Columbus and \$85 in his pocket. Adnan left his hometown of Suwayda for Damascus, where Syrian President Hafez Al Assad presented him with a horse and wished him good luck on his mission. His first leg took him to Spain after passing through Turkey, and countries of East and West Europe. In France, he met Brigitte van Laer, a 22-year-old psychologist, who decided to join him on his tour de monde.

From Spain, both Adnan and Brigitte and the two horses sailed to Los Angeles, from there they travelled through the U.S. to Washington. Their west to east coast crossing lasted a year, during which they travelled through 35 American states and covered a total of 7,000 kilometres, averaging 50 kilometres a day.

From the U.S. they returned to Spain and crossed the Strait of Gibraltar into Morocco.

From Morocco, they entered Algeria intending to travel all the way east to Egypt. But due to visa restraints they could not enter Libya and Egypt and thus they sailed from Algeria to the Saudi Arabian port of Jeddah. Having reached the Saudi Kingdom, the couple toured from north to south, and from west to east before separating at the Saudi-Jordanian check-point of Umari. Adnan arrived here and Brigitte flew back to France.

During their almost 35,000-kilometre trip, Adnan was named by the Western media as an "Arab messenger of peace and brotherhood" because he addressed thousands of Europeans and Americans through conventions and seminars, informing them about the Arab World, its problems and the importance of the Arab cause and its legitimacy. He also met with several heads of states including King Juan Carlos of Spain, King Hassan II of Morocco, Greek President Konstantin Karamanlis and governors of seven American states.

"I was the first Arab to travel individually and to address numerous Europeans on Arab culture, history and civilisation," says Adnan.

He proudly admits that one of the main goals of his trip was to talk to the West in his capacity as a non-governmental representative and to shed more light on the legitimacy of the Arab peoples' cause and rights.

"Dialogue and Arab-Western interaction on human level is one of the most efficient means of gradually changing the Western ideas about the Arabs," Adnan told reporters at the Jordan International Hotel this week, where he is staying. "An Arab is always portrayed by the West as an uncivilised, aggressive barbarian," said Adnan, emphasising that 70 per cent of Westerners have these negative and preconceived stereotypes about the Arabs.

The refers to the numerous Western orientalist writings on the Arab culture and civilisation. Adnan intends to write a book about his encounters with the Western culture, which he hopes to publish in three languages — Arabic, English and French.

The enthusiast lawyer has plans to continue his post-graduate studies in international law and relations once he settles back to Suwayda. He says that his tour had filled him with eagerness to major in international studies after his encounters with the West.

Adnan severely attacks the Arab youth saying that they should get out of their "cocoon," and learn the truth of life through actual experiences and encounters with people of this diverse globe.

"Patience, tolerance, mediation and balanced approaches to problems," were some of the basic characteristics that Adnan says the tour added to his personality. "After this trip, I no more tend to fear the unknown, nor do I care for the glamorous family life, which are a major pre-occupation



Adnan Azzam, his horse Mutairah and the one-year-old Amineh in their last leg to Syria.

in our society," Adnan says.

"A man should be valued for what he is and for what he makes out of his life and personal endeavours," Adnan says pointing that he discovered his true self from the way he treated people. Adnan further asserts that Arab youth will only be able to confront life and to develop their character once they start fighting "for their own life and independence" and once they stop being money-oriented and materialistic.

"One should never alienate himself from his surroundings and problems, but rather confront them in a bid to change the situation," he says. Citing an example he said that he was offered better living conditions to settle in the West. "But accepting these conditions (of better life) would only complicate my future life. It would only deepen the idea among us that the West is superior to the east," Adnan said vowing that he will do his utmost to upgrade the living situation in the Arab World and help the Arab youth see things for themselves.

His trip to the West made Adnan more aware of nature and its beauty. "I shall never settle in a major city and I would hate to live in these square-box houses," Adnan adds.

Adnan's trip was filled with ups and downs as well as emotional experience for him as well as his mare, Mutairah. The mare conceived twice. He had two major accidents during his tour. The first was when a speedy car hit him in

Greece. Both horses and the dog ran away and Adnan was taken to hospital. After recovery, he found both horses but could not locate the dog. In the U.S. Adnan had another minor accident and had his hand put in cast. Other discouragements in his tour included the questions of crossing European borders with his horses, touring inside European cities on horseback and finding suitable horse feed. In some towns, he could not find suitable horse feed and he had to prepare "weird meals" such as mixing bread with water, Adnan explains that the horses can now eat "almost anything."

A lot of Arabs and foreigners helped Adnan in financing his trip and he even made extra money from writing to specialised magazines, who were following with interest his trip. One of the numerous fun-filled experiences Adnan had was when he had to stay with ethnic and cultural sects in the U.S. "I was shocked to see the living conditions of the American red-Indians, the Mormons and the Amesh," Adnan recalls stressing that he never expected to see these sects in the U.S.

The Amesh are American settlers of Dutch origin who lead a primitive life devoid of modern technology, and the Mormons are followers of Joseph Smith. The tour helped Adnan improve both his English and French and to pick some Turkish, Spanish and Italian.

and labelled it, presenting it as table wine of their own regions, mainly in northern Italy but also in Tuscany and Apulia, and passed it on to supermarkets and shops. All wine contains a tiny natural quantity of methyl alcohol — 0.3 per cent is the legal limit. By adding methanol they pushed that portion up to 5, 10, 15 per cent or even more — a dose which can be lethal, at least for heavy drinkers.

Why did they do it, and why did they get the dose so disastrously wrong? "I wonder about that the whole time and I still haven't come up with a satisfactory answer," says Mr. Giuseppe Battistuzzi, head of the Federation of Italian Wineries. Obviously by cutting out some of the tedious traditional process of fermentation it was possible to produce a passable-looking wine which was cheaper than some of the cheapest wine available (costing less than L1,500 per litre) and still make a profit.

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What is clear is that the fraud was able to flourish for its brief period — from December last year until March 1986 — because shops and supermarkets wanted cheap wine and were disinclined to ask too many questions. So where does the Italian wine industry go now? "We're still in the midst of an emergency. It's too soon to think about the future," says Mr. Battistuzzi, and his view is echoed by other big producers. — Financial Times feature.

Italy's four biggest markets (By volume and value) August 1984-August 1985

	hectolitres	lire
France	7.0 million	291 billion
West Germany	2.6 million	331 billion
U.S.	2.8 million	530 billion
U.K.	0.8 million	107 billion

## Chinese healer says he cures hopeless cases with his hands

By James Kyngse  
Reuters

PEKING — Terminal cancer victims and other hopeless cases queue up every day in a dingy dormitory block in Peking to be touched by the hands of Xun Yunkun — a man they see as their last chance for survival.

Xun is not a faith healer in the normal sense of the term, although he does have a picture of Jesus Christ on his desk. He is an expert in the ancient Chinese art of Qigong, a discipline which believers say can concentrate a person's life force — the *qi* (pronounced "chee").

"Unlike Jesus' work, mine is not a miracle or even mysterious," said 54-year-old Xun. "It is simply using human energy to heal humans."

Masters who have learned to control the Qigong also become tough enough to withstand sledgehammer blows and strong enough to smash stone boulders, he told Reuters.

"But these are just fairground stunts, they benefit nobody. I use the force to heal people."

Xun says he is so plentifully endowed with the energy that he wears only a thin shirt in deepest winter and his hands cause effervescence when submerged in water.

In his make-shift hospital in the western section of Peking, he treats a woman in her late twenties paralysed after a stroke.

His eyes bulge and his body stiffens. He summons the force to his hands, fixes her with a hypnotic glare and starts to transmit the force from his hands into parts of her body.

He massages her back and tells her to recount her progress in regaining the use of her limbs.

"When I came here I could not speak," she drawled from her partially immobile mouth. "Mr. Xun is surely a miracle healer."

Qigong is China's most ancient healing art and uses the same basic principles as acupuncture, the Chinese needle therapy now used all over the world.

"I am the last resort for many patients. People are amazed to see I use no medicine, needles or surgical equipment — only my hands," Xun said. "About 90 per cent of stroke and paraplegia victims who come to me leave able to walk unaided."

"I have completely cured about 10 cases of cancer and nearly always manage to postpone its effects."

Orthodox medical opinion is reserved about Qigong. Dr. Patrick Pau of the Hong Kong Medical Association said: "I am no authority on Qigong but as far as curing cancer is concerned, I

doubt very much whether it would work. If there is such a cure it should have reached the notice of the (outside) medical world."

Dr. C.H. Leong, president of the British Medical Association in Hong Kong, said: "We don't have any official records of such cures."

Xun's treatment costs six yuan (\$1.80) a time. He gets more than 300 yuan (\$95) a month from his private hospital, putting him in China's top wage bracket.

But just 10 years ago, in the aftermath of the cultural revolution, no one would have predicted that the ancient art of touch healing would become a modern money spinner.

"At that time it was called 'witchcraft', so I chanted Maoist slogans like everyone else and shut up about touch healing," Xun said.

Since then Qigong has qualified for official patronage. In February, a national society was formed with an aim of "classifying and describing" the metaphysical force.

But one leading scientist trying to demystify and explain the art, Gu Hansen, gets no aid from the government for her efforts to reproduce the effects of the force by machines.

"A lot of officials still regard it as a feudal science," she said. "Even after I have shown them

the video tapes of my machines curing patients, some still remain blind to the breakthrough."

The "breakthrough" is a machine Gu developed in 1978 which attempts to recreate the force in the form of a current comprising different forms of energy, including ultra-violet rays.

"The energy current is conducted through acupuncture needles to specific points on a patient's body," she said.

The machine treatment is superior to acupuncture which has no force input and superior to touch healing which cannot select points so precisely.

Gu's video tapes show patients recovering from elephantiasis, lymph disorders and rare skin diseases.

She claims her treatment cures colds in an instant, corrects defective vision and has had some success with cancer.

Gu sells her machines for up to 20,000 yuan (\$6,250) each. But no tests have yet been carried out on them by Western medical researchers.

Xun is sceptical of Gu's "scientific" approach to touch healing.

"It is too superficial to classify the touch healing force as a few physical elements and it denigrates the ancient art to do so," he said.

## ILO promotes social justice and reform

By Francis Blanchard

THE International Labour Organisation works to eradicate poverty and unemployment in the world, to satisfy the basic needs of the very poor, and to create a new world of work. Since its founding in 1919 it has sought to generate action that will promote social justice and reform.

Economic growth has not done enough for the world's poor. Hundreds of millions of men and women are caught in a poverty trap marked by wretched incomes and appalling living conditions. Despite international development strategies and national plans, their plight is growing ever more serious.

The ILO has put into practice a new concept of development. It encourages every country to enable the poorest to reach minimum standards of living as soon as the economic development of the country will allow. These minimum standards include basic material needs — food, clothing and housing — as well as education, health care and protection

from disease.

They include opportunities for gainful and productive employment, and the right to act freely and without constraint.

A number of United Nations agencies have joined with the ILO in support of objectives which link growth to the basic needs of the poor.

For the ILO, employment creation is not enough. The jobs created must be good jobs. Parallel with employment, a programme has been created by the ILO to improve working conditions and the working environment. In this area, the ILO provides the international framework for action at the national level and indeed at the workplace, for safer, better and more satisfying jobs.

Success of measures being taken to deal with the world's problems depends to a great extent on the ability of all productive forces to participate fully in the framing of social and economic policies. It is for this reason that a third important ILO activity lies in the strengthening of tripartite and of industrial relations systems.

Protection and promotion of human rights has always been an important ILO function, especially where the social and economic well-being of working people is concerned. This activity takes the form of Conventions and Recommendations relating to basic human rights, employment and training policy, conditions of work, social security, industrial relations and a variety of other social matters. So far, 161 Conventions and 171 Recommendations have been adopted and the ILO has special arrangements to promote their implementation.

A major part of the ILO's work consists in the provision of expert advice and technical assistance to individual countries. Much of this operational activity lies in such fields as vocational training, management development, and manpower planning; also in the development of co-operatives and small-scale industries, social security and workers' education.

The International Labour Conference meets annually in Geneva. Its principal functions include the adoption of international labour standards, the final approval of the ILO budget and — every third year — the election of the Governing Body. National delegations are composed of two Government delegates, one Employers' delegate and one Workers' delegate. Delegates speak and vote independently.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, functions as the executive body of the Organisation. It meets several times a year and is composed of 28 Government members, 14 Employer members and 14 Worker members. It appoints the Director-General, supervises the Office, proposes the ILO budget to the Conference, and performs other functions delegated to it by the ILO Constitution.

The International Labour Office is the Organisation's secretariat, operational headquarters, research and publishing house. The ILO has at present 150 member countries. Francis Blanchard is ILO's director-general.

## The wine which turned sour

Since the beginning of the present adulterated wine scandal, Italians themselves are going through "wine psychosis" — anxiety about opening a bottle. These difficulties may be a hiccup; is there worse to come? James Buxton reports.

ROME — The scene is a fashionable restaurant in the heart of Rome. At more than half the tables, the businessmen and politicians who, like all Italians, usually drink wine at lunch, are sipping beer and mineral water. After some hesitation, an electronics company executive orders an expensive bottle of Chianti. When it arrives he takes out of his pocket the latest list of guilty or suspect wine producers. Only when he fails to find the wine on the list does he let the waiter pour it out. He and his guests embark on it gingerly.

This is what is being called here wine psychosis, the anxiety about drinking wine which is afflicting Italy as people continue to die from methanol poisoning. What is happening is a tragedy not just for the families of the 20 or so people who have died, or for the dozens taken seriously ill, many likely to be left blind, but for the whole country — both the world's largest producer of wine, and its biggest exporter.

The scandal has brought the domestic wine trade almost to a halt, and comes close to paralysing exports. It has dented the reputation of Italian wine everywhere, damaged the standing of two ministers and provoked among Italians an outbreak of gloom about their country just when things seemed to be going rather well.

It needs to be said at once that this is a scandal involving a relatively small amount of low-quality wine usually sold in large containers, bearing the labels of producers few people have heard of and who feature in no reputable guide to Italian wine. With the hue and cry about Italian wine exports, and the progressive seizure of suspect or adulterated wine in shops and wineries all over Italy, it is unlikely that anyone reading this article will drink Italian wine containing dangerous quantities of methanol. Most authorities in Italy believe that in terms of risk to health, the worst of the crisis is over.

Yet the worst may be yet to come for the Italian wine industry.

In the last full wine year — ending in August 1985 — Italy exported about 18 million hectolitres, nearly a quarter of total production. That earned Italy about L1,500 billion (\$925 million). Some people are saying now that Italy's wine earnings could be reduced by one-third or even half.

In 1971, Hugh Johnson in the World Atlas of Wine wrote of Italy and its wine: "Yet what is at the same time amiable and maddening about her is her age-old insouciance about it." All the country had a reputation for producing vast quantities of wine of varying quality, with little care for the regulations which have made many French wines so good — and so expensive. Italy was the country of abundance.

In fact, by then, serious steps had been taken to raise the quality of much Italian wine. People were putting their minds to improving the traditional wines of Tuscany and Piedmont, and developing good wines elsewhere.

The system of Denominazione di Origine Controllata (DOC) was instituted in 1963 as the Italian equivalent of the French appellation d'origine contrôlée, and entails formidable controls that the wine comes from where it says it does, and that it meets legal specifications.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Italian wines made a breakthrough into the U.S. market, both with fine Tuscan wines produced by Villa Banfi, a U.S. company, and the fizzy red Lambrusco from the Emilia-Romagna. In 1984-85 the U.S. was Italy's biggest wine export market in terms of value, accounting for 35 per cent of all exports.

The sheer abundance of low-quality Italian wine seems to have a lot to do with the present crisis. Far too much wine is being produced at very low cost, and as the annual wine consumption of Italians falls — with changing lifestyles and the provision of drinkable water to the villages — Italy has increasingly had to avail itself of the EEC's subsidised distillation scheme for excess wine. About one-tenth of the 63 million hectolitres of wine produced in 1985 — a relatively bad year in terms of quantity — is destined for distillation for industrial use.

So where does the adulteration of wine with methanol fit into this picture of cheap, plentiful wine? In a story dense with mysteries it is nevertheless clear that much Italian wine, even from the sun-baked south, now has a low alcohol content because of the rising yields of grapes. It may contain as little as 5 or 6 per cent alcohol, against the 11 to 13 per cent content of most wine. The alcohol content can be raised by adding sugar — but this is illegal in Italy, as well as time-consuming. It is also easy to detect.

What the investigations have so far discovered since the scandal broke in March is that four wineries — one in Piedmont, two in Emilia-Romagna, and one in Apulia, in the heel of Italy — were adding synthetic methanol, a product often used to dilute paint, to wine with a low alcohol content. They bought it from a shady network of dealers in northern Italy, and found it both convenient and very cheap, since duty and controls on its movement were ended in 1984.

They then sold the wine to other producers, of whom about 100 have been identified so far, their names read out on the radio and printed in the press. These bottled

and labelled it, presenting it as table wine of their own regions, mainly in northern Italy but also in Tuscany and Apulia, and passed it on to supermarkets and shops. All wine contains a tiny natural quantity of methyl alcohol — 0.3 per cent is the legal limit. By adding methanol they pushed that portion up to 5, 10, 15 per cent or even more — a dose which can be lethal, at least for heavy drinkers.

Why did they do it, and why did they get the dose so disastrously wrong? "I wonder about that the whole time and I still haven't come up with a satisfactory answer," says Mr. Giuseppe Battistuzzi, head of the Federation of Italian Wineries. Obviously by cutting out some of the tedious traditional process of fermentation it was possible to produce a passable-looking wine which was cheaper than some of the cheapest wine available (costing less than L1,500 per litre) and still make a profit.

But surely the original adulterators must have known that methanol was dangerous. Some experts are speculating that the scheme began as a means of deliberately making wine fit only for the EEC distillation scheme, but that somehow the plan went awfully wrong. The answer, it is hoped, lies with about 10 men now under arrest who are being investigated by the judiciary.

What is clear is that the fraud was able to flourish for its brief period — from December last year until March 1986 — because shops and supermarkets wanted cheap wine and were disinclined to ask too many questions. So where does the Italian wine industry go now? "We're still in the midst of an emergency. It's too soon to think about the future," says Mr. Battistuzzi, and his view is echoed by other big producers. — Financial Times feature.

## Al al Bait meeting concludes

(Continued from page 1)

Participants to His Majesty King Hussein for inaugurating the conference.

The foundation's president, Dr. Nassereddin Al Assad, also sent a cable of appreciation to the Crown Prince who chaired the four-day conference.

### Seminar recommendations

A seminar which ran parallel to the Al al Bait conference ended before the conclusion of the conference issued a statement on Saturday including recommendations and echoing Prince Hassan's call on the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to help raise funds for investments in Islamic nations.

A special team has been set up to study all matters connected with this proposal, and will be chaired by IDB President Ahmad Mohammad Ali.

Among other things the seminar's recommendations call for proper attention on Islamic educational programmes at all stages in educational institutions to apply Islamic economic system in Islamic societies, and pave the ground for total integration and coordination among scientific research centres in the Arab World.

The final statement said there should be a general meeting for all institutions concerned with research in Islamic economy and that all universities in Islamic countries should introduce Islamic economy into their courses at the faculties of commerce and economy, and to publish books dealing solely in Islamic economy.

The statement called on banks and financial institutions to support research in Islamic economy.

The statement voiced the seminar's appreciation for Al al Bait Foundation's efforts to compile analytical indices for Islamic economy and urge the foundation to pursue its efforts and issue an Islamic economy compendium.

## Lyons police seek link in bombing and killing

(Continued from page 1)

20 Libyan diplomats in France would be expelled. Six were sent home earlier this month for connection with alleged plots against American targets and for disturbing the public order.

The Defence Ministry announced on Thursday it was strengthening its missile and radar defences along France's southern coast following the U.S. bombing raids against Libya.

In London, counsel for an Arab charged in connection with a plot to blow up an Israeli airliner complained to his Britain's attorney general that his client was being subjected to "trial by media."

The accused man, Nizar Hindawi, 35, was charged with attempted murder and conspiracy to destroy an aircraft after a bomb was found at London's Heathrow airport in the hand luggage of a woman boarding an El Al plane for Tel Aviv on April 17.

"Virtually every newspaper, TV and radio channel published material about our client's case which has now created a substantial risk that the course of justice in his case will be seriously impeded and prejudiced," lawyer Michael Fisher said.

In a letter to Attorney General Sir Michael Havers, Britain's senior law officer, Mr. Fisher added: "It is well established that trial by media is not permitted in this country and there can be no doubt that the material published will affect the outcome of the proceedings."

In another development, more than 300 Libyan student engineers and pilots whose training was halted are being told to leave Britain by May 31 to avoid being deported.

The Home Office said the students were expected to leave the country voluntarily as there were no longer any grounds for their stay in Britain.

The deported students arrived in Tripoli on Friday shouting slogans of support for Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and denouncing their expulsion as unfair.

The students told reporters that while some of them had joined demonstrations in support of Arab causes none had engaged in illegal or terrorist activity.

They said they thought the deportations represented a political gesture by the government of

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Washington.

### U.S. 'watching Libyans'

In Washington, Immigration and Naturalisation Commissioner Alan Nelson said U.S. agents were watching Libyan students in the United States and the country's borders with Canada and Mexico to guard against "terrorism."

There are about 1,700 Libyan students in the United States and Mr. Nelson told the Senate Judiciary Committee the immigration service knew their locations but were not planning to expel them without cause.

"We know generally where they are," he said.

### Shevardnadze assails U.S.

In Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said

on Friday the U.S. air raid on Libya had aggravated the situation in the Mediterranean "to the utmost" and damaged East-West relations.

Speaking at a Kremlin banquet for visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chmuppek, Mr. Shevardnadze also hinted that the Warsaw Pact would come to the help of what he called the socialist community.

"The combined might of the Warsaw treaty members is a real, insurmountable barrier in the way of those who are harbouring aggressive plans in respect of states of the socialist community," he said.

But he did not say if this included Libya.

Mr. Shevardnadze said Washington's April 15 air raids had inflicted "damage to Soviet-American relations and to East-West relations as a whole."

## Iraq reports raid on ship

(Continued from page 1)

the Gulf in the second such incident since Iran began to check ships for cargo bound for Iraq.

Navy commander Mohammad Hossein Malekzadegan told Ettelaat newspaper the U.S. flag Ingenuity was stopped on Friday, as was a New Zealand ship.

"Since they were carrying no goods for Iraq, they were permitted to continue their journey," he said.

Mr. Malekzadegan said two U.S. warships were currently patrolling the Strait of Hormuz, at the mouth of the Gulf.

"No provocative moves have so far been observed on the part of the U.S. ships. They have been watching Iranian inspection of suspicious vessels," Mr. Malekzadegan said.

He said they were staying outside the "security zone" Iran has drawn roughly midway down the Gulf, but if they crossed it, "they will be firmly confronted."

The only previous reported case of a U.S. ship being stopped was the cargo vessel President Tyler on Jan. 12.

"The U.S. government expressed 'deep concern' over that incident but conceded Iran's legal right to check international shipping for supplies for its war enemy."

Iran says it intercepts or interrogates about 10 foreign ships a day, a practice it started last September after Iraq started bombing Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal.

Meanwhile, the under-secretary of the Iraqi Oil Ministry announced that construction of the second Iraqi pipeline across Turkey to the Mediterranean was under way.

Issam Abdul Rahim, who also is director of the National Iraqi Oil Company, was quoted by the Iraqi News Agency as saying that the completion of the pipeline is set for June, 1987.

The pipeline is designed to carry 500,000 barrels a day. The first Iraqi pipeline across Turkey has the capacity of one million barrels a day.

Iraq has been forced to seek alternative routes for exporting its oil following the closure of its Gulf terminals with the outbreak of the war with Iran in September 1980. Two years later Syria blocked the trans-Syrian Iraqi pipeline to the Mediterranean.



# Bayern Munich wins West German league

BONN (R) — Bayern Munich snatched the West German league title from Werder Bremen Saturday in a dramatic finish to a season in which Werder had led for the entire campaign before throwing it away in the run-in.

While Bayern showed the champions touch as they disposed of Borussia Moenchengladbach 6-0 at their Olympia Stadium, Werder, needing just one point in Stuttgart, lost 2-1 to let the Munich side pip them on goal difference. Both ended with 49 points.

Werder, who led the table by four points with four games to play, went into Saturday's match trying to end a reputation of always being the bridesmaid but never the bride.

But goals in the 22nd and 52nd minutes from Stuttgart midfielder Karl Allgoewer left them too much to do. Manfred Burgsmueller pulled one back 11 minutes from time but Werder could not get the equaliser in the desperate closing minutes.

Bremen, who have now been runners-up three times in the last four seasons, will look back

unsuccessfully to last Tuesday night when Michael Kutzop missed a last-minute penalty against Bayern which would have sealed the title. The match ended 0-0.

Bayern had not scored in their last two games but were in no mood to make mistakes Saturday, midfielder Lothar Matthaeus opening their account after just 14 seconds. Strikers Dieter Hoenes and Roland Wohlfarth both scored twice and Reinhold Mathy grabbed the other.

Bayern trainer Udo Lattek and manager Uli Hoenes did a victory jig on the pitch after the game. Bayern have not only retained their title, they now have the chance of doing the double when they play Stuttgart in next week's Cup final.

It was the Munich side's eighth title in 18 years — and probably the most surprising as few people

outside Bavaria expected them to win in a season dominated by Werder Bremen.

With Stuttgart now certain of a place in the European Cup Winners' Cup, whatever the result of next Saturday's final in West Berlin, Werder go into the UEFA Cup along with Moenchengladbach, Bayer Uerdingen and Bayer Leverkusen.

Leverkusen needed a draw in Schalke Saturday to get into European competition for the first time and they got the vital goal six minutes from time when Christian Schreier scored with a clever backheel to make it 2-2.

Hanover and Saarbrücken were already certain of relegation before Saturday. But Borussia Dortmund, despite a 4-1 win in Hanover, failed to escape 16th position and must now play off with the third-placed team in the Second Division.

Bochum's Stefan Kuntz, who moves to Bayer Uerdingen this summer for a \$600,000 transfer fee, finished as league top scorer with 22 goals, one more than Allgoewer.



Bayern Munich's Lothar Matthaeus took just 14 seconds to fire the first of his team's six goals on Saturday as Bayern captured the West German First Division crown with a 6-0 victory over Borussia Moenchengladbach (Photo: IFF/Sven Simon)

## Liverpool opens lead on Everton

LONDON (R) — Liverpool put daylight between themselves and neighbours Everton in the race for the English First Division title by whipping already-relegated Birmingham 5-0 at home Saturday.

Central defender Gary Gillespie, previously without a goal this season, led the goal spree with a second-half hat-trick.

Defending champions Everton, level on points with leaders Liverpool before the day's action, faced a much tougher afternoon at Nottingham Forest's city ground and had to settle for a share of the spoils in a rousing goalless draw.

Liverpool have opened a two-point lead over the champions but Everton still hold the whip hand in that they have a game in hand.

However, the Merseyside pair are unable to shake off the challenge of West Ham. Playing the first of three home matches in five days, they beat relegation-haunted Coventry 1-0.

Fittingly, on the day he was named the club's Player of the Year, Tony Cottee scored the vital goal in the 62nd minute.

Cottee's 24th goal of the season came after Frank McAvennie and Alan Dickens had shots blocked in a frantic goalmouth scramble.

The London side are still eight points adrift of Liverpool but have played two games fewer than the leaders.

Forest, who have an uncanny knack of embarrassing clubs chasing honours, gave Everton's ren-

owned pedigree a searching examination.

Franz Carr hit the post and Everton's Kevin Sheedy cleared a goal-bound shot off the line during a sustained period of pressure by the home side.

But Everton gave as good as they got in a match which had everything except a goal, and a post-folled England striker Gary Linaker's bid to add to his season's tally of 34 goals.

Liverpool, unbeaten in the league since Everton crushed them at Anfield two months ago, found it all too easy against Birmingham after Welsh international Ian Rush had opened the flood gates with his 30th goal of the season in the 26th minute.

Gillespie's hat-trick came from a 46th minute header, a 56th minute shot and a penalty seven minutes from time. Jan Molby also converted a penalty.

Luton striker Mick Harford, whose bid to win a place in England's squad for the World Cup finals in Mexico appears to have fallen on stony ground, was another hat-trick hero.

He took his tally for the season to 25 with all of his side's goals in the 3-2 win over Watford.

Biggest winners of the day in the First Division were Tottenham, who trounced beaten League Cup finalists Queens' Park Rangers 5-2 away. Clive Allen and Mark Falco each scored two.

It was also a bad day for Oxford

United. Six days after lifting the League Cup at Wembley, they moved nearer to relegation after only one season in the top flight when they lost 3-2 away to fellow strugglers Ipswich.

Ian Atkins scored the deciding goal in the final seconds.

Former European champions Aston Villa finally ended their relegation worries with a 3-1 home win over Chelsea, whose hopes of the league title have slipped away in the last two weeks. Steve Hunt and Simon Stainrod scored in the last six minutes for Villa.

Another famous Midlands club, Wolverhampton Wanderers, who ruled the roost in the 1950s, plunged into the Fourth Division for the first time in their history despite beating Cardiff 3-1 Saturday.

In Scotland, a spectacular 34th minute goal by Gary Mackay left Hearts needing only one point from their match at Dundee next Saturday to clinch the Premier League title.

Mackay's goal — the only one of the match against already-relegated Clydebank — stretched Hearts' unbeaten run to 31 matches.

Only Celtic can now deny them their first Scottish championship success since 1960. They beat Dundee 2-0 with second-half goals by Brian McClair and Maurice Johnston.

Celtic are four points behind Hearts with a game in hand.

## Dallas, Atlanta advance to NBA second round

NEW YORK (AP) — Spud Webb performed under pressure for Atlanta, and Brad Davis did the job for Dallas as the two teams advanced to the second round of the NBA playoffs with victories Friday night.

Webb drew a foul from Detroit's Kelly Tripucka with three seconds left in the second overtime, then hit both free throws to give the Hawks a 114-113 win over the Pistons and a 3-1 triumph in the best-of-five series.

"I wasn't nervous," said the 170-centimetre-tall Webb, who had missed the first of two free throws that would have won the game with six seconds remaining in the first overtime. "If I had missed the first shot, I might have been. But I felt good. When the first one goes in, the second is easy."

Dallas beat Utah 117-113 to also win their series 3-1 as Davis hit all eight of his shots from the field, including five straight from three-point territory. Davis scored 15 of his 26 points in the fourth quarter.

"My only job was to come in there... keep running the offense and keep taking the open shots when we got them," Davis said. On Sunday, Washington is at Philadelphia in the fifth and deciding game of their first-round series. Dallas is at Los Angeles and Atlanta at Boston in second-round openers.

Dominique Wilkins scored 38 points and Randy Wittman 29 for Atlanta, while Detroit got 30 from

Isiah Thomas, 27 from Bill Laimbeer and 24 by Tripucka.

Thomas scored six points in the second overtime, including a short shot that put the Pistons ahead 113-112 with 11 seconds remaining.

After an Atlanta timeout, the Hawks worked the ball to Webb, who took the ball toward the basket when no teammate was open.

Webb's first shot bounced twice on the rim before falling through the net, tying the score. His second shot hit nothing but net, and Earl Cureton's desperation toss for Detroit from beyond mid-court hit the backboard and bounced away from the rim.

Sam Perkins scored 29 points and Mark Aguirre had 28 in addition to Davis' 26 for Dallas, while Thurl Bailey had 24, Bobby Hansen 22 and Mark Eaton 20 for Utah.

Dallas used a 12-2 spurt that covered the final 36 seconds of the third quarter and the first two minutes of the fourth period to gain control against Utah. Davis had one three-pointer during that run and added two others later in the fourth quarter as Dallas led by as much as 13 points.

His five three-point goals tied an NBA playoff record. Davis also became the first player to go 5-for-5 from beyond the three-point line in a playoff game. Utah trailed 55-54 at halftime and tied the score four times in the third quarter, but could not take the lead.

## Leon Spinks claims bankruptcy

DETROIT (AP) — A bankruptcy court ordered liquidation of the assets of prize fighter Leon Spinks after he said all he has left from the \$4.5 million he made in the ring is a \$500 wardrobe and the \$1,600 a month he makes boxing.

"I don't even have a car to use," Spinks told Kelly Potok, presiding officer at Spinks' hearing in U.S. Bankruptcy Court here on Thursday.

Potok ordered a court trustee to handle the liquidation of Spinks' assets.

Spinks filed in March for protection from creditors under Chapter 7 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, and said Thursday that he owes about \$301,000. He said his only assets are the clothes in his wardrobe and that he makes about \$1,600 a month boxing.

Spinks, a 32-year-old former Olympic champion who once won the heavyweight crown from Muhammad Ali only to lose it back, said he now rents a small home in Detroit.

## Samaranch optimistic about 1988

By Stephen Parry  
Reuter

SEOUL — Eligibility rules for the three problem sports of the Olympics — tennis, soccer and ice hockey — are likely to be ironed out in time for the 1988 Games. Juan Antonio Samaranch said Saturday.

The president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) told a news conference that soccer and ice hockey presented only minor problems, while the main difficulty concerned tennis.

"But I think all three problems will be solved for 1988," he said after a week-long meeting of Olympic leaders from around the world.

A plan to throw the Olympics open to professional athletes from 1988 was shelved this week after the General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) insisted it needed more time to study the proposals.

Referring to the plan contained in a draft "Athletes Code," Samaranch said: "We are not in a hurry. We can wait."

However, with tennis scheduled to return to the Olympics at the 1988 Seoul Games there is a widely held view that the tournament will only be a popular success if it is open to leading professionals such as past and present Wimbledon champions John McEnroe and Boris Becker.

Samaranch said Willi Daume, chairman of the IOC Eligibility Commission, and International Tennis Federation (ITF) President Philippe Chatrier would seek a solution that would allow the world's best players to take part in the Seoul tournament.

He added that the International Football Federation (FIFA) would look at the Olympic soccer rules at its congress in Mexico City next month.

FIFA has already declared that the 1988 tournament will follow the eligibility rules used in 1984. These allowed professionals to compete provided they were aged under 23 and had not played for European or South American teams in the World Cup.

By contrast, five ice hockey players were thrown out on the eve of the 1984 Winter Olympics because they had signed professional contracts. The IOC is eager to avoid any repetition of the acute embarrassment it suffered in Sarajevo over the expulsions.

Turning to the selection of host cities for the 1992 Games, to be decided in October, Samaranch said the IOC was concerned at the amount of money being spent on promotion by the six summer candidates and the seven winter bids.

The total has been estimated at about \$50 million and Samaranch said a working group had been set up to examine means of reducing promotional spending in future. He added that the 1992 can-

didates, who have been entertaining lavishly throughout their week in Seoul, had reached "a gentlemen's agreement" to limit further spending before the vote is taken on October 17.

The candidates for the Summer Games are Amsterdam, Barcelona, Belgrade, Birmingham (England), Brisbane and Paris. Winter hopefuls are Albertville (France), Anchorage (U.S.), Berchtesgaden (W. Germany), Cortina D'Ampezzo (Italy), Falm (Sweden) and Sofia.

Samaranch congratulated the 1988 Seoul Organising Committee on the thoroughness of its Games preparations, which, he said, had reached an unprecedented level.

He also said that after a 90-minute meeting with South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan Saturday he was more optimistic that all 161 Olympic teams would compete in Seoul.

He was referring to North Korea's threatened boycott if Pyongyang is not permitted a share of the Games. Olympic officials from the two Koreas are due to hold a third round of talks at the IOC's Swiss headquarters in June in an attempt to find a compromise.

Answering a question, Samaranch said he saw no threat to the Olympic movement in the Goodwill Games, a joint U.S.-Soviet Olympic-style event to be held in Moscow in July.

## Senna takes pole position once again

IMOLA, Italy (R) — World championship leader Ayrton Senna of Brazil took pole position for the third successive time in Saturday's final practice for Sunday's San Marino Grand Prix.

The Lotus driver, who also headed the starting grid on seven occasions last season, failed to improve on his effort of one minute 25.050 seconds he set Friday but still managed the best time of the one-hour session with 1:25.286.

Williams pair Nelson Piquet and Nigel Mansell filled the next two places. Senna's compatriot Piquet improved to 1:25.569 on the Parkland circuit but remained second overall, while Briton Mansell jumped from fifth to third with 1:26.159.

The trio have now occupied precisely the same positions on the grid for all three rounds of this year's championship.

Piquet won in Brazil, then Senna edged out Mansell in a fighting finish to the Spanish Grand Prix two weeks ago. Senna said he was unable to improve because of the amount of traffic on the track. "I was unable to put in a good clean lap because I found slow cars ahead of me in two places," he said.

The Brazilian, a comfortable leader at Imola last year until his car ran out of fuel four laps from home, warned that petrol consumption will again present a major problem. "The circuit is hard on brakes, too."

World champion Alain Prost of France was relegated from third to fourth by Mansell but his presence so high up the order means he could pose a major threat to those ahead of him early on.

But Irish trainer Vincent O'Brien announced here Saturday that Piggott would ride the colt Tate Gallery in the 2,000 Guineas.

Piggott recently started a new career as a race-horse trainer and only last Wednesday had his first winner.

As a rider, Piggott was British champion jockey 11 times and notched up more than 4,300 winners in Britain alone. His record of 29 English Classic victories, including nine Epsom Derbies, is likely to stand for many years.

Tate Gallery was to have been ridden in the 2,000 Guineas by Pat Eddery but a suspension picked up for careless riding at Epsom last Tuesday has ruled him out.

Piggott will ride again at Newmarket

DUBLIN (R) — Lester Piggott, 50, the outstanding British jockey of his generation, will come out of retirement to ride in the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket next Saturday.

Piggott's glittering 37-year career on British race tracks apparently came to an end on Oct. 29 last year when, amid much publicity, he had his farewell ride at Nottingham.

But Irish trainer Vincent O'Brien announced here Saturday that Piggott would ride the colt Tate Gallery in the 2,000 Guineas.

Piggott recently started a new career as a race-horse trainer and only last Wednesday had his first winner.

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### T-Ball

Lego 26  
Goodyear 29

Volvo 5  
Nashashibi-Ebbini 11

### Coach Pitch

International Taders 21  
Sakura 21

Al Ablyah 19  
Jordan Express 12

### Kid Pitch

Cairo Amman 5  
Joliff 30  
PACC 16  
Cairo Amman 9  
Astra 8  
Joliff 20

Astra 1  
Istiklal 2  
Erickson 15  
Erickson 6  
Istiklal 4  
PACC 6

### Senior Softball

Marriott 38  
Squibb 22  
Marriott 20  
Squibb 22

Near East Equipment 7  
Intercon 15  
Intercon 2  
Near East Equipment 3

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STARMAN

(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:15

## Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

Edwig Finsch Jealous Wife

(Colour)

Performances: 12:00, 3:00, 5:30, 8:00

## Cinema OPERA

Abdali, behind Akil offices

Tel: 675573

LOSIN, ID

(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30

## U.S., EC agriculture trade war still looms

WASHINGTON (R) — Despite soothing words from senior Reagan administration officials the United States and European Community (EC) still appear headed for a clash on agricultural trade, U.S. and European officials said Saturday.

There's still a big gulf between the two sides," one European diplomat said.

After a meeting between officials in Paris last week U.S. Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng said the two sides had reached a basic understanding on how to handle a dispute over two new restrictions on Portugal's imports of oilseeds and grain.

By late this week, however, both U.S. and European officials cautioned that the Paris meeting had accomplished little other than providing a forum for both sides to restate their positions.

The basic U.S. view is that a quota on Portugal's vegetable oil consumption and a requirement that 15.5 per cent of Portugal's grain imports be supplied by Community members are illegal under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The United States is demanding that the two Portuguese measures be removed and also wants trade compensation for higher import levies on Spain's corn and sorghum imports, which the administration claims will severely damage U.S. farm trade.

The Community refuses to remove the Portuguese restrictions and says that in any case the measures will not have any

practical effect on U.S. exports this year.

On Spain, the Community concedes the United States will eventually lose some grain exports but says that lower Spanish tariffs on industrial products should compensate for the damage to agricultural trade.

The issue is expected to be discussed at the seven-nation economic summit in Tokyo next month. Barring an unexpected settlement there, the two sides have said they will begin applying retaliatory measures soon after the summit.

The first retaliatory steps are likely to be applied so as not to restrict trade, officials said. For example, while the United States has threatened to apply a quota on some European white wine imports, Community officials have said the quota will be large enough to avoid restricting trade as long as the Community measures do not damage U.S. exports.

The problem with this approach, say U.S. and European officials, is that it could quickly spin out of control. The Community has threatened that if the United States proceeds with reprisals after the summit the Community might counter-retaliate on an equivalent value of U.S. products.

France and Italy, whose wine shipments would be targeted by the United States, want the Community to take a hard line in the dispute.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarizes trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, April 19, '86 and ending Wednesday, April 23, 1986 (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of Company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
<b>Banking &amp; financial institutions</b>					
Petra Bank	8925	23242	2.640	2.560	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	917	2094	2.300	2.250	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	12210	26482	2.190	2.180	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	1200	1824	1.520	1.520	1.000
Housing Bank	1587	2513	1.580	1.600	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	1425	3078	2.160	2.160	1.000
Industrial Development Bank	450	660	1.470	1.450	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	2692	81536	29.250	31.150	5.000
Bank of Jordan	2619	57067	20.200	19.500	5.000
Arab Bank	4870	735046	162.000	146.500	10.000
Jordan National Bank	12945	32304	2.500	2.500	1.000
Jordan Finance House	14550	12401	0.850	0.850	1.000
Islamic Investment House	22967	19094	0.850	0.830	1.000
Jordan Investment & Finance Corporation	96778	71115	1.230	1.250	1.000
Finance & Credit Corporation	138837	55257	0.880	0.900	1.000
National Financial Investments	330814	443958	1.210	1.260	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	1796	1238	0.700	0.680	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	6720	3892	0.580	0.590	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	4320	4364	1.020	1.010	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	200	220	1.250	1.100	1.000
<b>Insurance</b>					
Jordan French Insurance	3447	8962	2.550	2.600	1.000
REFCO Insurance	2353	988	1.000	0.890	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	1604	2341	1.470	1.460	1.000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	225	180	0.810	0.800	1.000
Jordan Insurance	146	1582	11.000	10.750	1.000
Arab Insurance	1350	1080	0.810	0.800	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance	400	334	0.800	0.850	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	3465	3331	1.000	0.950	1.000
<b>Services and industries</b>					
Woollen Industries	400	307	0.800	0.760	1.000
Management and Consultations	525	368	0.700	0.700	1.000
Jordan Electric Power	10238	15462	1.510	1.510	1.000
National Shipping Lines	7159	5088	0.670	0.730	1.000
Jordan Dairy	11712	13535	1.170	1.140	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	16334	54868	3.450	3.310	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	28371	18746	0.680	0.660	1.000
Jordan Paper & Cardboard Factories	700	1825	2.600	2.600	1.000
Jordan Phosphates Mines	2064	4272	2.070	2.070	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	16541	31799	1.950	1.840	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergents	1771	7455	4.210	4.200	1.000
Alladin Industries	792	491	0.630	0.620	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	41157	34862	0.860	0.830	1.000
Jordan Worsted Mills	2204	8345	3.700	3.760	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	10373	10250	0.980	0.980	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	11532	14977	1.300	1.280	1.000
Chemical Industries	1100	1088	1.000	0.980	1.000
Jordan Industries and Matches	8410	5042	0.590	0.590	1.000
Arab International Hotels	1500	555	0.370	0.370	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development & Investment	6297	9230	1.480	1.460	1.000
National Steel Industries	18278	22181	1.190	1.180	1.000
Jordan Leasing Equipment	14675	10010	0.700	0.690	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	10340	3613	0.740	0.730	1.000
General Mining	1000	1645	1.670	1.640	1.000
Petra for Projects & Leasing	27201	6821	0.770	0.740	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	5548	36885	6.640	6.650	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	10900	2872	0.270	0.260	1.000
Raffia Plastic bags	2000	2200	1.100	1.100	1.000
National Industries	4550	3676	0.830	0.790	1.000
Arab Paper Converting & Trading	10650	3302	0.300	0.310	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	1105	1317	1.280	1.170	1.000
Grand total	966627	1934723			

## Oil prices could drop below \$10, U.S. report says

WASHINGTON (R) — World oil prices could drop below \$10 a barrel this year but are likely to go back up to \$25 to \$32 a barrel by the middle of the next decade, according to a U.S. Energy Department report released Saturday.

"The major conclusion of this analysis is that lower oil prices will not be sustained permanently," the report by the Energy Department's Energy Information Administration said.

The report was prepared at the request of six members of the House Energy Committee and made public by them.

"Determining the world oil price for 1986 and 1987 is nearly impossible because it depends almost entirely on the level of OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) production (in particular Saudi Arabian production)," the report said.

"Should OPEC production exceed current market demand by a significant amount, world crude-oil prices could easily drop below \$10 per barrel, given the short-term marginal production costs of \$5 to \$9 per barrel for most oil producers."

Oil prices currently are about \$12 to \$13 a barrel.

"Prices of \$10 per barrel could be sustained only through 1986, after which time oil prices would begin to rise because of demand recovery," the report said.

It said if the average price of oil were \$15 to \$20 a barrel this year, prices could decline for two or three more years before increasing.

"In all three cases (\$10, \$15 and \$20 per barrel), prices eventually settle in the range of \$25 to \$32 per barrel in 1995 as excess capacity is reduced, because market forces are the primary determinants of the longer term price level," the report said.

It said the U.S. economy will benefit from lower oil prices while

they last, predicting an increase of 1.8 percentage points in the gross national product and a decline of two percentage points in the inflation rate between 1986 and 1990 because of lower prices.

The lower prices will also help create 1.1 million jobs over the next four years while lowering the federal budget deficit by nearly 14 per cent, the agency said.

Lower prices are forcing layoffs in the oil industry and related companies. Exxon Oil said this week it was trying to reduce its employees by 30,000 or more through early retirements or layoffs and other companies are cutting their payrolls as well.

The report said an oil import fee proposed by some senators and congressmen would hurt the economy the most of any type of energy tax under consideration by raising inflation, reducing manufacturing output and increasing unemployment by 434,000 jobs a year over the next four years.

"The oil import tariff would have by far the greatest negative impact on the economy, reducing the growth in GNP from 3.17 to 3.08 per cent over five years," the report said.

A report issued earlier this week by the congressional budget office said an oil import fee would help cut the budget deficit, encourage domestic oil production and reduce imports.

The Energy Department said an oil import tariff could reduce demand for OPEC oil and cut world oil prices by \$1 to \$2 per barrel.

President Reagan has ruled out an oil import tariff or any other new taxes to reduce the budget deficit.

## EC farm deal ends new cash crisis fears

LUXEMBOURG (R) — The European Community has apparently avoided a new cash crisis and ended uncertainty among its 12 million farmers with ministerial agreement on a package of agriculture prices and reforms.

The broad package, which must be finalized at a further session next month, was reached Friday among agriculture ministers in Luxembourg after five days of tough bargaining.

Their acceptance left West Germany isolated in its opposition to the compromise proposals, which were aimed at stemming escalating Community farm costs and halting accumulation of massive surpluses of such products as butter, cereals and wine which devoured over two-thirds of EC income.

British Agriculture Minister Michael Jopling described the deal, which has to be finalized at a meeting next month, as a real success for Europe. "It amounts to a positive attack on the surpluses," he said.

Guaranteed prices for 1986 should have been fixed by the April 1 formal start of the EC farm year but the ministers were unable to secure agreement earlier, a situation which left farmers uncertain and markets destabilized.

Diplomats said the need to level the embarrassing stocks, complications arising from the entry of Spain and Portugal on Jan. 1 and stricter cost controls imposed by EC finance ministers had bedeviled several months of negotiations.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1986**  
GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a day when you would be wise to consider seriously just what plan of life you most wish to follow and to iron out any kinks in your thinking to make the future successful.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) It's not a good day to run out to new places since you would meet with nothing but disappointments. Postpone this.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Your intuition may not work right today, and you have to be careful with your judgment as well, so take it easy.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) The outside world is not your oyster today, so don't see anyone who has a chip on the shoulder. Changes comes quickly.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) You may have to change the activities you had planned for today, but this will be for the better.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Don't get into any kind of entertainment that is too expensive and/or risky, and be wise. Your mate needs your help today.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be sure that you are controlled at home since many situations could test your patience. It's a good day for meditation.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) This is a day when you need to be very careful in motion of all kind. Do not use sarcasm in speaking with others.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may feel you do not have enough of the fine things of life, so do something constructive about it.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't fuss over conditions that you can do little about and then you can become more productive.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan how to gain more prosperity in the near future and get rid of restrictions in the path of your progress.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't expect much from your friends since they are too busy, so paddle your own canoe. Avoid hasty changes.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Avoid civic or worldly activities since bigwigs would not be very helpful to you today. Postpone until a better day.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she should be taught early in life to think and act in a more harmonious manner and learn that kindness is more potent than force. Give as fine an education as you can and teach not to angle to gain aims.

## THE Daily Crossword by Larry Goldfinch

ACROSS

- 1 — Jones's Locker
- 2 — Wild pig
- 3 — Enough
- 4 — Minor (Anastasia)
- 5 — Director Kazan
- 6 — Let go
- 7 — Gibson Girl feature
- 8 — Onward
- 9 — Belgian resort
- 10 — Steel cap
- 11 — Trimmed
- 12 — Ed
- 13 — This Sp.
- 14 — Bitter vetch
- 15 — Emily and Anne
- 16 — Buber's "—" Thesis
- 17 — Sports facility
- 18 — Iron or range
- 19 — Redhead's love
- 20 — Wed secretly
- 21 — Tidy
- 22 — Terminal
- 23 — Kind of squash
- 24 — Limited period
- 25 — "—" eat
- 26 — Carthage
- 27 — Con. order
- 28 — Exigency
- 29 — Pediatric org.
- 30 — Did grammar work
- 31 — Majestic
- 32 — 56
- 33 — Like college
- 34 — Best in
- 35 — 1200's slang
- 36 — Board game
- 37 — It, river
- 38 — Tennis star
- 39 — Land
- 40 — Lock of hair
- 41 — Nashville's main abn.
- 42 — Farm structure

DOWN

- 1 — Black birds
- 2 — P.D.'s idn
- 3 — Pseudopod endorsement
- 4 — Shell bark
- 5 — Section
- 6 — Miscellaneous
- 7 — Passageway
- 8 — Stool pigeon
- 9 — Kabal native
- 10 — Star in Cetus
- 11 — Demonstrate
- 12 — Simple machine
- 13 — Paradise
- 14 — Becomes limp
- 15 — Flat
- 16 — Whole
- 17 — Tense
- 18 — Soft, hillside
- 19 — Shore bird
- 20 — Wave, Fr.
- 21 — Harbinger
- 22 — 300 for one
- 23 — Seed vessel
- 24 — Sign
- 25 — Why one
- 26 — Lab burner
- 27 — Mapped
- 28 — Turk, island
- 29 — 44 Alas! partner
- 30 — Mario Park
- 31 — Like proverbial milk
- 32 — Plow man
- 33 — Coteries
- 34 — Quaker name
- 35 — Son of Leah
- 36 — Meat dish
- 37 — "Hiccup" —
- 38 — excuse
- 39 — Cudgel
- 40 — Serbian city

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Go ahead—he won't bite you

PUTER

DUBON

LALCOW

FIFRAM

AN ENTERPRISING PERSON SHOULD NOT BE BACKWARD IN GOING THERE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GULCH LAPEL UNRULY BUTANE  
Answer: What the guy who was trying to be the life of the party actually managed to be—THE LAUGH OF THE PARTY



# 9 soldiers, 7 guerrillas die in fresh Philippine clashes

MANILA (Agencies) — Nine soldiers and seven Communist guerrillas were killed in two separate clashes in the northern Philippines Friday, the military said Saturday.

The incidents followed a rebel ambush in the north on Thursday in which six soldiers and two journalists were killed.

A military spokesman said nine soldiers were killed when they were attacked by guerrillas on their way to Tabuk, in Kalinga-Apayao province.

Another spokesman said army scouts killed seven rebels during a raid on a house in Talar province. The soldiers suffered no casualties.

President Corason Aquino joined hundreds of mourners in a tiny funeral chapel Friday to view the body of the veteran newspaper photographer whose death in a rebel ambush has intensified concern over the nation's 17-year Communist guerrilla war.

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile vowed to punish the insurgents who also killed eight soldiers and another journalist in the 45-minute attack Thursday.

Reuters photographer Wilfredo "Willie" Vicoy and Manila Bulletin reporter Pete Mabazza are the first journalists known to have died in the Philippines' long insurgent conflict.

Mrs. Aquino stayed 15 minutes with the family of Vicoy, who doctors said died early Friday of complications following surgery to

remove shrapnel from his back. "She asked me how old I am, and I told her I was 17. And she just told me to study well," said Vicoy's eldest daughter, May, who joined family members at a Manila funeral chapel Friday night along with hundreds of friends and her father's colleagues.

"Mrs. Aquino told my mother that when she feels like crying to be strong," the daughter said. Mrs. Aquino made no statement to reporters following the visit.

Vicoy had become close to the president's family following the 1983 slaying of Mrs. Aquino's husband, Benigno Aquino Jr., whose death helped propel his widow to power this year. Vicoy had given Mrs. Aquino many photographs of her husband's funeral.

Vicoy, who worked 28 years for United Press International (UPI) and covered the Vietnam War, died after a grenade hit a military jeep in which he was riding. Rebels attacked the vehicle on a rural road in a northern province that has been the scene of several recent battles.

More than 70 people have died over the last week in rebel-linked gunbattles in Cagayan province, 335 kilometres north of Manila. Vicoy had traveled there to cover the trouble.

Mrs. Aquino last Sunday called for diligent efforts to arrange a cease-fire with the Communist-led New People's Army (NPA).

In a statement Friday, she said Thursday's deaths "have dimmed, but I hope not extinguished, the prospects for a speedy reconciliation with those who have not seen the light of non-violent change."

But Mr. Enrile, whose home province is Cagayan, vowed military reaction to the attack despite Mrs. Aquino's intent on arranging the settlement.

"It was an unfortunate event because it shatters the call of our lady president for reconciliation," Mr. Enrile told reporters Friday.

He said, "We did not fire the first shot. They must expect from here on, until the cease-fire is in place and done in a manner and under terms acceptable to everyone, the military must perform its mission to protect the integrity and honour and the interest of the republic and people. We will have to take counter action against the adversaries of the republic."

Mrs. Saguinag said that during their three-minute telephone conversation, Mr. Reagan informed Mrs. Aquino that his administration would be urging Congress to increase aid to the Philippines.

The call was Mr. Reagan's first to Mrs. Aquino since she assumed power following Mr. Marcos' Feb. 25 flight into exile.

Friday that Mr. Reagan invited Mrs. Aquino to Washington when he telephoned her late Thursday, as Mr. Reagan was preparing to leave the United States for the economic summit in Tokyo.

"President Reagan invited President Aquino to visit the United States, suggesting a date some time after the U.S. elections in November," Mr. Saguinag said. "President Aquino said she would be delighted to visit the States again."

Asked if Mrs. Aquino has invited Mr. Reagan to visit Manila, Mr. Saguinag replied, "no." White House spokesman Michael Guest confirmed Mr. Reagan had invited Mrs. Aquino to Washington, and said fall would be a likely time for the visit.

Mr. Reagan was to have visited the Philippines in 1983 when now-deposed President Ferdinand Marcos was still in power, but canceled the trip after Mrs. Aquino's husband, opposition leader Benigno Aquino, was assassinated in August of the same year.

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## 1,970 priests join drive for Korean reforms

SEOUL (R) — Nearly 2,000 Protestant ministers have joined a campaign to change South Korea's constitution to permit direct presidential elections, church officials said.

The Korea National Council of Churches, representing over a third of South Korea's eight million Protestants, named 1,970 priests it said signed a petition on the issue.

They join more than 400 Catholic priests who have publicly backed the campaign, which opposition politicians have taken to the country in a series of rallies. The latest will be held Sunday in the central city of Chungju.

Mr. Chun plans to stand down in 1988 and the opposition wants his successor to be elected by universal suffrage, instead of indirectly by a small Electoral College.

The government said it will consider electoral reform, but only in 1989, after the Olympic Games and after a new president has taken power. The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) wants the constitution revised by the end of this year.

Reverend Cho Nam-Kee, chairman of the council's recently set-up Democratic Constitution Committee, told a press conference Saturday political unrest in the country stemmed from the "undemocratic constitution" introduced by Mr. Chun after he took power in a military coup in 1979.

### Chun to meet opposition

A government spokesman said Saturday Mr. Chun will meet opposition leaders next week to discuss political issues.

Mr. Chun will meet Yi Min-U, president of the NKDP, and Lee Man-Sup, who heads the Korea National Party (KNP), at the presidential mansion on April 30.

It will be the fourth time Mr. Chun has held talks with Mr. Yi since the NKDP, backed by leading dissidents Kim Dae-Jung and Kim Young-Sam became the major opposition group following the February 1985 general elections.

The spokesman said Mr. Chun would brief the opposition on his recent European tour but he is also expected to discuss the political situation and opposition to his rule.

The NKDP is trying to collect 10 million signatures on a petition urging Mr. Chun to allow direct presidential elections.

## Irish protestants cut links with Conservatives

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — The main Protestant political party symbolically severed ties with the British Conservative Party to protest an accord that gives the Irish Republic a say in running Northern Ireland.

In another development, three policemen were hurt in a clash with Roman Catholics when a crowd of about 100 Catholic youths Friday stoned officers at Lurgan 32 kilometres south west of Belfast, officials said.

The ruling executive committee of the official Unionist Party, Northern Ireland's biggest political group, voted by a two-thirds majority Friday night to cut its links with Britain's ruling Conservative Party.

The Conservatives' official name is the Conservative and Unionist Party. They and the Unionist have been associated since last century and formally linked since the 1921 partition of Ireland. But in fact, they have been drifting apart for years.

Since Margaret Thatcher came to power in 1979, Unionists legislators in the House of Commons in London have sat with opposition. But the 11 official Unionist legislators only rarely vote against her Conservative government in the house.

The symbolic move makes no practical difference to the balance of power in the 650-seat House of Commons, where the Conservatives have a massive overall

majority of 136 seats.

The move was an expression of Protestant anger over the Anglo-Irish accord which Mrs. Thatcher and Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald of the Irish Republic signed last Nov. 15.

The accord gives the government of the overwhelmingly Catholic Republic, which lays constitutional claim to British-ruled Northern Ireland, a formal consultative role in the running of Protestant-dominated province.

Protestant leaders have dubbed the accord a British government sellout designed as a first step to handing over the province to the Irish Republic. Mrs. Thatcher has denied this.

An official Unionist delegate to the Conservative Party's national executive, legislator John Taylor, said: "By signing the agreement last November, the Conservatives broke the union, and we do not want to be associated with them in any way."

But a senior member of the Conservative's Northern Ireland Committee in the Commons, George Porter, said: "This seems an extraordinary and silly thing for them to do because they are friends of the Conservatives."

Protestant militants have mounted a sustained campaign of attacks on members of Northern Ireland's predominantly Protestant police force this month in a venting of anger over the accord.

## Meese urged to make fast decision on Waldheim

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Attorney General Edwin Meese is being urged to decide quickly whether former U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim should be barred from entering the United States because of wartime activities.

Sen. Pete Wilson and Representative Charles Schumer made their request Friday in a letter to the attorney general about the case of Dr. Waldheim.

The request came after the Justice Department's top Nazi hunter, Neal Sher, recommended that Dr. Waldheim be placed on a list of excludable persons because of his activities with the German army in the Balkans during World War II.

Justice Department spokesman Terry Eastland said no decision has been made and that he did not know when one would be. Another Department spokesman, Patrick Korten, said that Mr. Sher's recommendation has not been sent to the attorney general yet.

No decision is expected by Mr. Meese and Secretary of State George Shultz on the matter before the May 4 election in Austria, where Dr. Waldheim is running for president.

Sen. Wilson and Mr. Schumer told Mr. Meese that "Mr. Waldheim to his credit has continually stated that he is anxious for the truth about his past actions to be established and that he would welcome a verdict on his case from an impartial source. We agree on both counts."

Dr. Waldheim's autobiography failed to mention that after being wounded on the Russian front in 1941, he served until the end of the war as a German officer in the Balkans, where numerous atrocities were committed against civilians. Dr. Waldheim has denied he was involved in any of them.

But the memo by Mr. Sher, chief of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, said war records showed Dr. Waldheim was a "special missions staff officer in the intelligence and counterintelligence branch" of the German army group involved in reprisals against civilians.

At the State Department, deputy spokesman Charles Redman declined comment on what would

happen if Dr. Waldheim were barred from the United States and then were elected president of Austria.

However, Duke Austin, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalisation Service, said people deemed ineligible for entry into the United States often are granted permission to visit upon request.

He said that in the past, the attorney general frequently has exercised his right to waive declarations of inadmissibility.

Meanwhile, Dr. Waldheim's son, Gerhard Waldheim, said that Mr. Sher's recommendation is based on insufficient evidence, a 1948 U.N. War Crimes Commission report, a short four-page document that places Dr. Waldheim on its "A" list of suspected war criminals.

The "A" list of suspected war criminals means the U.N. commission felt the evidence against Dr. Waldheim was strong enough that he should stand trial. Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlager has said, however, that the former U.N. secretary-general must have been aware of wartime atrocities committed against Yugoslav partisans.

Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz has ordered the Austrian ambassador in Washington to seek clarification of reports that the United States might bar Dr. Waldheim from entering the country.

Mr. Gratz said he had asked the ambassador to contact the U.S. State and Justice Departments to confirm reports by U.S. administration sources of recommendations that Dr. Waldheim was to be put on a "watch list" of people to be denied entry to the United States.

"If the reports are confirmed then we shall naturally do for him what we do for all Austrians and that is to represent Dr. Waldheim before the U.S. authorities," Mr. Gratz told a news conference in Vienna Friday.

"I personally would prefer that we had a presidential candidate who is not in danger of becoming a consular case," Mr. Gratz, a member of the ruling Socialist Party (SPO) which is backing its own presidential candidate, said.

## COLUMN

### China executes rapists, thieves

PEKING (R) — Nine rapists and thieves have been executed following a public trial at a stadium in central Shaanxi province, the Xinhua News has reported. They included factory workers Zheng Wei, convicted of assaulting 45 women and stealing goods worth 51,000, and Ma Xin Zhong, who schemed with others to abduct a woman at knife-point and rape her. Both Zheng and Ma had served earlier labour camp or prison terms because of previous crimes, the newspaper, which reached Peking Saturday, said. Others put to death included hospital employees Lu Xiao Peng and Lin Wei, who assembled their own firearms and injured an unspecified number of guards at shops and other premises that they tried to rob.

### Widow leaves \$600,000 to monkeys

PAIGNTON, England (AP) — A wealthy widow has left almost 400,000 pounds (\$600,000) to a zoo to care for the monkeys she visited regularly for 20 years. When Marie Lefevre died last July at age 84, she left almost her entire estate to the upkeep and welfare of the 120 primates at Paignton Zoological and Botanical Gardens in Devon in South west England. She did not have any children. Mrs. Lefevre frequently visited the apes, bringing them assorted biscuits and exotic fruits, said curator Colin Bath. "All hell would break loose in the cages whenever she arrived," Bath said. Her favourites were Robert and Julie, an elderly pair of chimpanzees. Bath said. But all the primates, ranging in size from chimps to tiny lemurs, benefited from her affection, he said. She paid for the adoption of monkeys by the zoo and gave other financial help. "She always regretted we didn't have an orangutan, but we didn't have the facilities to accommodate one."

### Dallas claims world's highest divorce rate

DALLAS (R) — Living in Dallas may be hazardous to your marriage. A new book of statistics about 105 international cities reveals that Dallas is the divorce capital of the world with 8.4 divorces per 1,000 people. John Tepper Martin, co-author of Book of World City Rankings, said Dallas was followed in the top five by Phoenix, 7.8; Houston, 7.7; Washington, D.C., 7.0; and Leningrad, Soviet Union, with 5.9. Rio de Janeiro ranked lowest, with only 0.2 divorces per 1,000 residents. Philandering oilman J.R. Ewing, the star of the television show Dallas, would probably feel right at home in the real Dallas, Martin said. In 1985, Dallas county granted 13,314 divorces to its 1.5 million residents.

### Girl gets forearm from amputated leg

PEKING (R) — A 10-year-old girl has had a new forearm created from a piece of her amputated left leg, the first time such an operation has been attempted, according to the New China News Agency. It said the girl's left forearm and left leg were crushed when she was hit by a train last month. She was rushed to a hospital at Shenyang, in north eastern China, where doctors amputated her left leg and transplanted a 12-centimetre piece of it to make a new left forearm in an operation lasting 18 hours.

### 2 men parachute off Empire State Building

NEW YORK (R) — Two men parachuted off the observation deck of the Empire State Building in what the famous skyscraper's security chief said was "the strangest thing to happen there since King Kong." One unidentified young man landed several blocks south of the building, gathered up his parachute, hailed a cab and fled, a police spokeswoman said. His colleague, identified as Michael McCarthy, a 25-year-old Briton from London, got stuck on a traffic light and was detained by two policemen in a passing patrol car, the spokeswoman said. McCarthy was charged with reckless endangering and "parachuting within city limits," a violation of the New York Administrative Code, she added. He was ordered to appear in court next month.

## Reagan to discuss Kampuchea in Bali

LOS ANGELES (R) — President Reagan said Saturday he would discuss U.S. readiness to take part in an overall settlement of the dispute between Vietnam and Kampuchea when he meets representatives of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Indonesia next week.

Mr. Reagan, who will stop in Bali on his way to the May 4-6 economic summit in Tokyo, said ASEAN had "demonstrated exemplary responsibility and leadership concerning the Vietnamese invasion and continuing occupation" of Kampuchea.

"America, along with our ASEAN friends believes that Vietnam should withdraw its forces from Kampuchea," he said in his regular weekly radio address to the nation.

Mr. Reagan said Vietnam had spurned all requests from the ASEAN members — Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei — for a negotiated settlement.

"The United States has made it clear that it's ready to participate constructively in an overall settlement. The Communist government of Vietnam, however, to the detriment of their own national interest, remains intransigent."

Mr. Reagan was expected to arrive later Saturday in Honolulu

for a two-day rest stop during which he will speak by telephone to former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.

Marcos, ousted earlier this year by a popular revolution, has been granted safe haven in the United States while he looks for a permanent home.

Mr. Reagan last week telephoned his successor Corason Aquino shortly after announcing a new \$150-million aid package for the Philippines.

In his radio address, Mr. Reagan said his meeting with the leaders of the industrial democracies — Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Canada and Italy — would focus on a new era of opportunity and progress.

"Our catch words will be freedom and cooperation," he said. "Totalitarian nations, with their centralised planning and bureaucratic controls, are going nowhere."

## Alaska volcano sends ashes into the sky

ABOVE AUGUSTINE VOLCANO, Alaska (AP) — Rocks the size of automobiles bounced down the slopes of Augustine Volcano and steam and ash billowed miles into the sky.

The volcano, a 1,227-metre mountain that created its own island from lava and ash thousands of years ago, three days ago went into its second eruptive phase in about a month and was still roaring Saturday.

Visibility near the ash plume Friday was about five miles (eight kilometres).

While the coast guard was warning fishermen to stay away from the island, Federal Aviation Authorities ordered aircraft to fly no closer than 10 miles (16 kilometres). Waivers were granted for observation planes.

Although its plume soared to more than 16,000 feet (4,880 metres) before levelling off and drifting generally north-north east, the activity was milder than that experienced last month.

At that time, the corrosive ash disrupted air travel around Anchorage, triggered health alerts in the state's largest city and sent sales of automotive air filters soaring.

Tom Miller, a scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey, said the eruptions were expected to continue at least into next week.

"It's into a dome-building mode of eruption," Miller said. "There's a lot of incandescent rocks spilling down onto the north face. At some point, those domes have some destructive event. In other words, they blow themselves apart and reform again."

"That's what we're seeing now," Miller said. "The seismic levels remain high. What bothers us is that pieces of the dome could be blown into the ocean to cause a tsunami (tidal wave). That's nothing to be alarmed about at this point, but it is possible."

"An eruption or eruptions could occur in a matter of a few hours or a few days."

## Chirac meets with Thatcher

LONDON (R) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac lunched with Britain's Margaret Thatcher Saturday in a "get to know you" meeting requested by the French leader.

Mr. Chirac, who was due to fly to Italy later Saturday for a similar meeting with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, was expected to discuss European Community issues, the Channel Tunnel project and the continuing aftermath of the U.S. bombing raids on Libya.

The two were meeting at Mrs. Thatcher's official country residence, Chequers, west of London.

Mr. Chirac brought only a couple of aides with him and British and French officials were anxious to stress there were no contentious issues between the two countries and no major results were expected from the talks.

## Cause of shuttle crew's death still undetermined

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Despite careful study of remains, experts have not determined how space shuttle Challenger's astronauts died, says the director of the space agency's shuttle programme.

"I had hoped that a careful and professional examination of the remains would provide the answer," the official Rear Adm. Richard Truly said in a statement released Friday.

"The examinations have not revealed any conclusive evidence about either the cause or time of death."

Challenger exploded 73 seconds after liftoff on Jan. 28, killing the crew of five men and two women.

Adm. Truly called the determination of cause of death a very difficult and time-consuming task and listed three approaches

being pursued: Study of the remains, direct examination of the wreckage and analysis of photography and radar to determine forces imposed on the spacecraft.

"The wreckage examination task is complicated by the amount of damage done at water impact," the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) official said.

"Whether or not a cabin rupture occurred prior to water impact has not yet been determined by a superficial examination of recovered components. An in-depth analysis with significant testing of the wreckage is required and is being pursued."

The cause of death could help experts determine exactly how the shuttle reacted to the explosion of the huge external fuel tank. This could help in designing additional safety features into the vehicle.

## Karmal's whereabouts remain to be a mystery

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Babrak Karmal's whereabouts remained a mystery Saturday on the eve of ceremonies marking the eighth anniversary of the Communist takeover in Afghanistan.

State-run Radio Kabul Friday night reported a session of the Communist Party's ruling politburo without mentioning Karmal, who as first secretary would normally preside over such meetings and over events like those scheduled for Sunday.

Instead, Prime Minister Sultan Ali Kistmand dominated the official media's reporting in a continuation of a publicity blitz the Soviet press began during his Moscow visit last week.

Mr. Karmal, 57, has not been seen in public since he left on March 30 for what was described as a short unofficial visit to Moscow.

Western diplomats in the Soviet capital believe he might have gone for medical treatment, possibly for lung trouble.

Western diplomats here believe Mr. Karmal's long Moscow stay and Mr. Kistmand's unusually warm reception there could signal

strains between the Kremlin and the Afghan leadership.

They say Moscow seems dissatisfied with Mr. Karmal's political performance over the past six years and might be looking for a new leader to help it withdraw its 115,000 troops in Afghanistan since 1979 helping Kabul fight the Afghan rebels.

Mr. Karmal should preside over a military parade Sunday at Kabul's fair grounds to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the revolution that brought the Communist Party to power in the country on April 27, 1978.

He was absent from several ceremonies in Kabul this week to honour troops who overran a key rebel base at Zhawar near the Pakistani border last weekend, the envoys said.

Rumours about Mr. Karmal being replaced have long made the rounds in Kabul, but the envoys said there were more indications pointing to a change at the top since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power early last year.

They said Mr. Karmal was snubbed at February's Soviet Communist Party congress when Mr. Gorbachev found time to receive several leaders of apparently lesser importance than Mr. Karmal but did not see the Afghan president.

Mr. Gorbachev and other Soviet officials have been far more open in public about Moscow's desire to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan than Mr. Karmal has, they said.

Afghan exiles here noted Radio Kabul has given far more prominence lately to Mr. Kistmand and Mr. Najibullah, the security chief responsible for Kabul's relatively successful drive this spring to block rebel supply lines coming in from neighbouring Pakistan.

Kabul authorities this month tightened security considerably in preparation for the April 27 parade, a show of Communist military strength along one of the capital's main boulevards.

Western diplomats reported from Kabul that soldiers and secret police were now stationed at all major roads to search private cars

and unload and check buses for rebels carrying explosives.

Officials have angered local Islamic clergy by tearing down the front walls of Eidgah Mosque, Kabul's oldest, to turn the street into a parade ground on the concept of Moscow's Red Square, they said.

The diplomats here said any change in the Kabul leadership could pose serious problems to Pakistan, which resumes indirect United Nations-sponsored peace talks with Afghanistan in Geneva on May 5.

Even when it was under martial law, Islamabad always rejected direct talks with the Kabul government because it said Mr. Karmal came to power with Soviet backing and was therefore not a legitimate ruler.

But, the envoys said, a new leader could not be dismissed the same way and Islamabad, which now has a civilian government more open to public calls for a settlement, could come under heavy pressure to negotiate directly with the Kabul government.

**GOREN BRIDGE**

BY CHARLES GOREN AND CHRIS SCHUBERT  
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**WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ**

Q1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ K J 5 ♣ 7 6 ♠ 10 7 4 3  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass Pass 1 ♠  
Dble Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q2 — Neither vulnerable, as South, with 40 on score, you hold:  
♠ K 7 ♣ 10 9 8 7 ♠ 4 9  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 8 3 ♣ K 7 6 4 ♠ 10 8 5 ♠ 7 2  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Dble 1 NT  
Pass Pass Dble 2 ♠  
Pass ?  
What do you respond?

Q4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ K 10 5 2 ♣ Q J 10 9 8 ♠ A Q J 6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
1 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q5 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ 10 9 8 5 ♠ A 3 9 8 7 4 ♠ 10 8 2  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass Pass  
Dble Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q6 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ Q J 5 ♠ 8 3 9 7 5 ♠ A K J 10 2  
Partner opens the bidding with a demand bid of two spades. What do you respond?



### TENDER NOTICE—NUMBER TCC 1/86

Dated 26-4-1986

Regional transmission project for telecommunication link between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The Telecommunications Corporation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (TCC) and the public Telecommunication Establishment of the Syrian Arab Republic (STE) announce the following tender:

Regional Transmission Project linking the two Arab countries with an optical fibre cable system in accordance with the general conditions and technical specifications, and such that:-

1. Bid bonds shall be 5% of the offered prices.  
2. Validity of offers shall be 240 days from the closing date of call for tenders.

Specialised companies interested in participation in the tender are requested to contact one of the two administrations to receive the tender documents against non-refundable payment of 2000 U.S. dollars. Offers will be received at TCC headquarters in Amman up to 1400 hours of 3rd August 1986.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General